

BOROUGH OF POOLE.



Annual Report

FOR 1924

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough

BY

R. J. MAULE HORNE,

● M.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF TOWN OF POOLE



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*Medical Officer of Health ; School Medical Officer ;
Port Medical Officer ; Medical Superintendent
Borough Isolation Hospitals.*

PART 1	..	PUBLIC HEALTH.
PART 2	..	PORT SANITATION.
PART 3	..	MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.
PART 4	..	SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Part I.

Public Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	..	R. J. MAULE HORNE, M.A. (HONS.) M.B., CH.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspectors	.. ..	P. W. WHEELER, CERT. R.S.I., M.S.I.A. C. A. TRIM, CERT. R.S.I.
Health Visitors	.. ..	MRS. H. I. PARTRIDGE, C.M.B., CERT. R.S.I. MISS L. HOOPER, C.M.B., A.R.S.I. MISS B. A. SYDENHAM, CERT. NURSE MISS M. MARRABLE, C.M.B. (Resigned September, 1924) MISS L. B. LEVER, C.M.B. (Appointed October, 1924)
Chief Clerk	.. ..	F. B. EDWARDS
Clerks	.. ..	MISS E. H. M. NIPPARD MISS I. E. TAPPER A. L. ALLEN
Laboratory Assistant	..	S. F. MARSHALL, Matric : Lond : Univ.
Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital	.. ..	MRS. E. NIPPARD, R.R.C.
Disinfectors	.. ..	H. G. NIPPARD

PART-TIME SPECIALISTS.

Ophthalmic Surgeon	.. ..	ALEX. STABLES, M.B., C.M.
Nose and Throat Surgeon	.. ..	S. K. HUTTON, M.B., B.S.
X-Ray Specialist	.. ..	D. D. MALPAS, M.B.
Anaesthetist	.. ..	J. A. C. NORMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Dental Surgeons	.. ..	H. S. CRAPPER, L.D.S., (ENG.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (LOND.) L. B. MYERS, L.D.S., M.B.E. R. G. S. HOLMES, L.D.S.
Public Analysts	.. ..	C. G. MOOR, M.A., F.I.C. W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C.
Veterinary Surgeon	.. ..	J. S. WOOD, M.R.C.V.S.

PREFACE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Poole.

I have the honour to submit my Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1924.

The year 1923 was admittedly an exceptionally healthy one, and to continue the reduction in illness and death shown by the records of that year would suggest that much that might have been done before was only now beginning to have effect, and that progress by "leaps and bounds" was an apparently easy matter.

This is, however, far from being the case. In most of the recognised branches of Health Work, so much has been achieved in the present generation that annual progress can only be reckoned in decimal points, and that only by continuous and untiring effort.

A better perspective can therefore be obtained by discounting 1923 as in some respects an abnormal year, and considering those immediately preceding. Looked at in this way, 1924 shows a lower total death rate, a lower infantile death rate, a lower loss from Cancer, a lower loss from Tuberculosis, a lower Fever rate—on the whole, a promising outlook.

Cancer and Tuberculosis, two of the foes of middle age, are being vigorously countered by National Campaigns. Another two prominent, closely allied and fatal factors in middle life—Heart Disease and Respiratory Disease (apart from Tuberculosis)—influence very seriously the general death rate. 26.7 % of all deaths in the Borough in 1924 resulted from these two complaints. Here would appear to be scope for a further bold campaign.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING. *The Borough is growing rapidly. Over 500 houses have been added to the total during the year. But the growth tends to be uncontrolled and heterogeneous. Houses in some cases grow up along an old cart track, a progress in housing without a progress in road-making. The result is that the Borough Cleansing and other services have an unnecessary strain—with an increased expenditure—put upon them in endeavouring to carry out their obligations. It is true that under certain conditions, where satisfactory private street construction is not in evidence, these services*

can be withheld, and the position awaited until a technical "nuisance" arises which can be dealt with under Statutory powers. But this is not progress in Health; it is the negation of it. It tends to mutual annoyance and dissatisfaction.

I have in a previous Report to the Council (Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, July, 1924) brought to your notice the local applicability of a Regional Advisory Planning Committee, which would include the representatives of contiguous districts and private Estates, so that by sympathetic co-operation, natural amenities may be preserved, detrimental features may be removed, arterial roads and minor streets may be arranged ab initio. Altering a road as an after-consideration is a notoriously expensive, not to say litigious, process.

I again commend to you the consideration of a Planning Scheme which will better co-ordinate the Town's development.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Heads of other Departments, and my entire Staff, Office, Outdoor and Hospital, for their co-operation and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE.

Poole, March, 1925.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough. 7,964 acres ($12\frac{1}{2}$ square miles), not including 2,220 acres ($3\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) of tidal waters and foreshore.

Population: (a) Estimated to mid-year 1924 from Census Return of 1921 : 45,203

(b) Estimated by Registrar-General : 45,150

Number of Inhabited Houses : (Census, 1921) 9,044

Number of Houses completed since Census : (December, 1924) : 1,061.

Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (1921) : 10,350

Rateable Value : for the purpose of a Borough Rate : £228,112

for the purpose of a District Rate : £210,720

Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Borough) : £950

The land area of the Borough in proportion to the Population is large, giving an average of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ persons per acre.

Including the population of the Poole Rural District, the Town and District represent slightly less than one quarter of the total population of the County of Dorset.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The plateau of Parkstone and Branksome behind the older parishes of Poole, Longfleet and Hamworthy, rises sharply at Constitution Hill and Newtown in the west and continues east to Canford Cliffs, Branksome Park and the Eastern Boundary of the Borough, which is also the County Boundary between Dorset and Hampshire.

The extensive enclosed waters of the Harbour, sheltered themselves by the Purbeck Hills, exert a controlling influence on the temperature, rendering the surrounding areas cool in summer and tempering the cold in winter. Hence also the town escapes many of the damp sea-mists to which the coast line is subject.

The dependability of its general climatic conditions is now being more fully recognised, and the town is rapidly increasing in popularity as an all-the-year-round Health Resort, especially by people who have spent many years in tropical or sub-tropical countries.

An abundance of pine woods serves to maintain and to enhance the value of an equable climate, and to give the district a high claim as a recuperative centre for those liable to Bronchitis and Asthma.

A word of warning is, however, not out of place. The Hills and the Harbour may be said to defy time. But Poole's pride is in its pines, and with its pines its pride will go. It should, therefore, be the desire and the practice of every owner of ground in the Borough to see that no tree be sacrificed where this can reasonably be avoided, knowing that the town would be for ever the poorer.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

The Borough is well supplied with open spaces, 131½ acres being devoted to the function of "lungs" for the use of the general public, not including sands and sea-front. The situation and extent of these Parks and Recreation Grounds is as under :—

Poole Park	42 acres
Ladies' Walking Field	9 „
Longfleet	1 „
Parkstone Park	3 „
Alexandra Park	6¾ „
Sandbanks	12½ „
Compton Acres	2 „
York Estate	¾ „
Branksome Park	31½ „
Canford Cliffs	12¾ „
Constitution Hill	7 „
Lilliput	3½ „

131½ acres

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Male	Female	Total	
<i>Births</i> { Legitimate :	405	381	786	} Birth Rate : 18.03
{ Illegitimate	16	12	28	

Deaths : 525 *Death Rate :* 11.6

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :

(a) from Sepsis : 1

(b) from other causes : 4

Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 births :

Legitimate :	48.	Rate :	61.1	} Combined Rate : 66.3 .
Illegitimate	6	Rate :	214	

Deaths from Measles (all ages) : Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) : 1

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2) : 4

The following statistics are based on the Registrar-General's estimate of the population as at mid-year, 1924.

The Birth-Rate was 18.03 per 1,000 of the population, and has fallen steadily since 1920. For the country as a whole, the rate was 18.8.

The Infantile Death Rate has risen from the low record of 60.0 per 1,000 live births in 1923 to 66.3 in 1924. The previous best figure was 73.6 in 1921.

The loss of infant life, and its relation to deaths in the first five years of life is discussed in the section of this Report dealing with Child Welfare.

The rise in this death rate for the year for the whole country has been from 69 in 1923 to 75.

The Marriage Rate. 392 marriages took place during the year, representing a rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 17.6 in 1923.

The Death Rate. The General Death Rate for the year was 11.6 as compared with 11.9 in 1923 and 14.1 in 1922. That for England and Wales as a whole was 12.2, 11.6 and 12.9 respectively.

In an industrial town, the proportion of the population which reaches the age of 65 is about 33 per cent. In Poole, of all deaths during the past four years, over 40 per cent. were of the age of 65 years or more, the figure for 1924 being no less than 47.8 per cent.

Notwithstanding this high proportion of elderly population, therefore, the low rate of 11.6 shows that Poole is specially healthy for the young, and also gives a relatively greater expectation of prolonged life.

The Cancer Death Rate. This shows a welcome reduction from 1.62 in 1923 to 1.13. In 1922 it was 1.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis were 40, a reduction of 5, and giving a death rate of .91 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 1.02 in 1923.

EMPLOYMENT.

The Borough of Poole is partly seaport, partly industrial, partly residential and partly semi-rural.

The chief industries and occupations of the inhabitants are

connected with the manufacture of pottery and tiles, the Gas Works, Engineering and Timber Yards and Fishing.

Unskilled labour—quayside and general—forms a larger percentage than is desirable. A low wage-earning capacity militates against an improved social standard—with consequent hardships in health and in disease.

In the eastern end of the Borough many of the residents find employment in the adjacent County Borough of Bournemouth.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF.

The following figures show the condition of the Borough as regards the proportion of unemployed persons during the past four years. The average monthly total has fallen from 938 in 1922, to 626 in 1923, and to 366 in the year under review.

		1922	1923	1924
January	..	1637	970	511
February	..	1560	898	287
March	..	1304	749	340
April	..	1139	732	348
May	..	920	695	301
June	..	647	669	188
July	..	551	445	260
August	..	488	473	277
September	..	459	471	412
October	..	540	442	427
November	..	738	509	523
December	..	969	460	517

The Board of Guardians were at the end of 1924 affording relief in some form to 1,128 individuals, a slight increase on the 1,106 of 1923.

WATER SUPPLY.

The consumption of water supplied by the Borough Scheme reached in 1924 the total of 398,563,000 gallons. This includes the provision of water supplies to the district of Broadstone, and represents an increase of 10,000,000 gallons on the previous year.

The daily consumption per individual was 24 gallons.

The additional pumping plant is now complete and in operation.

The extra reservoir of 5,000,000 gallons capacity is nearing completion, and should come into use in the coming summer.

The system of purification by chlorination provides the Town with water of a high standard of bacterial purity, samples of well and tap water being periodically submitted to examination in the Borough Public Health Laboratory.

The geological strata from which the wells draw the water cause this to be of "hard" quality. It fluctuates about the maximum point of hardness which is considered tolerable as a standard for general use.

In the east end of the Borough about 5,000 of the population are supplied from the Reservoirs of the Bournemouth Gas and Water Co.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Building developments—to a considerable extent on the periphery of the Town and outside the sewered areas—have led to an increase in the number of cesspools cleared by the Department from 411 in 1923 to 434. There were at the beginning of the year, 182 pail closets. 90 of these have been changed to the water-flushing system, leaving 92 still in use.

The introduction of sewers in the Alcester Road district continues, and the last parts of the Borough to receive consideration are the Seldown area, and two roads in Upper Parkstone.

Serious attention must be given to the gradually increasing number of cesspools in spite of the local sewerage schemes.

From 1921, when 312 cesspools were emptied, the numbers have grown annually to 379, 411 and 434. This increase implies an increasing annual cost of cesspool service. The alternative to this is a comprehensive scheme of sewerage in the more rapidly growing non-sewered areas, which will involve a heavier principal, but a non-recurring, outlay.

The chief non-sewered roads are shown on next page.

Cesspools Emptied During 1924.

Place.	No. of Cesspools.	No. of Times Emptied	No. of Loads
Alcester Road ..	4	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alder Road ..	12	22	37
Beaconsfield Road	3	35	58
Bridgewater Road	3	24	38
Cecil Road ..	5	59	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornelia Crescent	7	26	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Curtis Road ..	7	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gordon Road ..	2	12	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Guest Avenue ..	10	22	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamworthy ..	84	280	557 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jubilee Road ..	4	5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kinson Crescent	8	68	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Limekiln Road ..	7	78	150 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Road ..	8	76	164 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old Wareham Road	18	127	255 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ringwood Road	31	265	627 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rossmore ..	6	42	59
Sandbanks ..	83	190	242 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seldown ..	14	286	376 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stanley Green	28	104	190 $\frac{1}{2}$
Victoria Crescent	8	42	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wallisdown ..	24	78	206
Winston Avenue	24	59	141
Whitecliffe Estate	6	13	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Various ..	28	92	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	434	2035	3720 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note.—At the commencement of the year there were 182 pail closets in use. During the year this number has been reduced to 92. The contents were emptied on 7,182 occasions, or 748 times.

CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

These services are carried out by the Borough Surveyor's Department, acting under the direction of the Public Health Committee.

The Horsed Refuse Collection Vans are now re-inforced by four one-ton Motor Tipping Vans, which deal with the areas more distant from the two Refuse Tips—at Baiter and Whitecliff. The Branksome Tip was entirely discontinued in the autumn. Filling up at the Whitecliff low-lying area is thereby being speeded up, and evidence is already forthcoming of the valuable asset in re-claimed land which this work is producing.

Lime-washing is of valuable assistance in maintaining the

cleanliness of courts, enclosed back-yards and alleys. This is carried out by the Public Health Department twice yearly.

Opportunity is also taken during the School Vacations to disinfect all Elementary Schools in the Borough.

HOUSING AND POPULATION.

The Census of 1921 determined the population of the Borough to be 43,649 at June of that year. By an approved method of calculation (Logarithmic) the estimated population on this basis at mid-year 1924 is 45,203. The Registrar-General will, however, calculate the statistics of the Borough on his estimate of 45,150.

For the sake of conformity, this figure has been adopted for the determination of Rates in this Report.

In this section of my Report for 1923 (pp. 11—13) I summarised the general position of housing as deduced from the decennial Census of 1911 and 1921.

At December, 1923, we still required 250 houses to have the number of inhabited houses of 1911 carried into 1924 pro rata with the increase of population. House building activities during 1924 have been as follows:—

1. Total number of Houses of all types completed in 1924	519
2. Number of above built as part of a Municipal Scheme	50
3. Total number of Houses under construction at 31/12/24	234
4. Number of Houses under construction at 31/12/24 which form part of a Municipal Scheme ..	30
5. Number of all the above Houses which are "suitable for occupation by the working classes"	340
6. Houses which the Council is arranging to erect under their own Scheme, with the aid of Government subsidy, under Section I. of the Housing, &c. Act, 1923	146
7. Re-Housing Scheme projected by the Council under Section I. of the Act in connection with a Scheme under the Principal Act	27
8. Houses for the erection of which by private Persons, Builders or Building Societies, &c., assistance has been promised by the Council ..	100

If we add the houses completed in 1924 to the shortage at December, 1923, we have 519 minus 250, or 269 houses, available to meet the current demand.

What is this current demand ?

1. "Natural increase" of the population has added during 1924, 523 individuals. This requires, at 4.5 persons per house 116 houses
2. In 1921 :
 286 families were living in 1-room houses :
 957 families were living in 2-room houses,
 931 families were living in 3-room houses.
 From purely hygienic reasons, no family, however small, should live, sleep and eat in the same room. Therefore, 286 single-room houses should be "cut out" .. 286 houses
 Further, with the average population per house being 4.5 persons, one living and one sleeping-room is inadequate. A proportion of such two-room houses (527) are occupied by elderly people or young married couples, and must be allowed for :
 957 minus 527 = 430 houses
 Thirdly, the number of three-room families has doubled in ten years (to 931) and this should be corrected. Deducting from 931 the number of 3-room houses occupied by three people or less, which is permissible accommodation, viz., 530, we get 931 minus 530 = 401 houses

The theoretical current demand therefore is 1,233 houses

Against this deficit has to be shown :—

1. The 269 available houses mentioned above 269 houses
2. The number of houses under construction or arranged for at 31/12/24 507 houses

Hence we arrive at this position, that, after allowing for all arrangements made by December, 1924, with a view to providing accommodation, a further 457 of all houses erected in the near future should be of a type compatible with a relatively limited weekly wage.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Fresh Water. These are situated close to the Guildhall, and consist of five cubicles with lavatory accommodation.

During the year the Baths have been used 7037 times, compared with 6,318 in 1923. The figures for the current year include children of elementary schools, for whom special facilities are provided at a charge of 1d. 1680 children attended.

Salt Water. There is a free open-air tidal Swimming Bath on the foreshore at Baiter, of which full advantage is taken during the summer months.

This swimming bath, however, only caters for a small section of the community. It should be seriously considered whether the time is not now ripe for proceeding with an old-standing Scheme of a comprehensive nature for the provision of a well-equipped and up-to-date set of salt water swimming and plunge baths not subject to seasonal closure.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

To assist owners and occupiers of premises which harbour rats, 39 visits to private and business premises and open grounds were made. The Borough refuse tips were also dealt with 28 times. 34,000 baits in all were laid. Re-visits were invariably made to collect unused baits.

820 dead rats were recovered, and many more were certain to have died undiscovered.

As rats had been found during the year to have made their way into the sewers in the older part of the town in the vicinity of the High Street, these also were attacked by means of the man-holes, 800 baits being laid.

MOSQUITOES.

During the year 1924, periodical visits were made to the fresh water lakes, water courses, etc., within the Borough for the purpose of spraying with paraffin the likely breeding places of mosquitoes.

In the period between May and September, the fresh water lake in Poole Park was sprayed on 10 occasions, the water course at the Parkstone Golf Links 4 times, and the lakes at Branksome Chine were sprayed on 3 occasions.

A total of 34 gallons of paraffin was used at these three places, and 17 visits made.

No complaints have been received of nuisance caused by the presence of this insect during the year ; and apparently the spraying of still and stagnant waters proved effectual in the destruction and diminution of mosquitoes.

FOOD CONTROL.

In addition to the ordinary inspection of Foodstuffs and Meat, certain important Regulations lay down lines of action which the Inspectors of the Department follow in safeguarding the public in the matter of the upkeep of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops, the sale of Milk and Cream, and the sale of Food and Drugs.

The quantities of unsound food which it has been found necessary to condemn and destroy are shown below :—

	1921	1922	1923	1924
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beef	5379	3063	1049	770
Pork	2019	575	—	285
Mutton	195	36	—	—
Fish	3698	6843	3315	2942
Fruit	336	56	100	1002
Eggs	74	—	—	—
Tomatoes	—	—	—	8
Whelks	130	—	—	—
Various	95	28	—	3

Samples of New Milk were analysed as to their average composition. The standard obtained is as shown :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Fat.</i>	<i>Solids other than Fat.</i>
1920	3.46	8.49
1921	3.56	8.74
1922	3.74	9.00
1923	3.48	8.56
1924	3.49	8.76

With a view to detecting Tuberculous infection in milk supplies, and to identify the source of the taint, the Borough Laboratory examines periodically samples collected by the Inspectors.

Twelve unselected samples were thus tested. The organism of Tuberculosis was not found. In three cases, however, there was a definite excess of cells, suspicious of an unhealthy cow contributing to the mixed sample.

Opportunity was taken at the same time to investigate the amount of foreign solid matter which had found its way into the milk before reaching the consumer. The results were as follows :—

Serial No.	Foreign Solids per 100,000 parts of milk.	Remarks
1 T.	Clean	
2 T.	14	
3 T.	Clean	
4 T.	16	
5 T.	10	
6 W.	16	
7 T.	10	Cells in gross excess.
8 T.	20	
9 W.	20	
10 W.	14	
11 W.	14	Gross excess of cells.
12 W.	20	Gross excess of cells

Where 20 parts of foreign solid matter was found, the milk could be described as not complying with a very lenient standard. The dealers were in these cases informed and cautioned.

Table G. enumerates samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and subjected to analysis as to genuineness.

Three cases of adulterated milk were detected.

A report of the Borough Analysts on their work for the year is given below :—

REPORT ON WORK AS PUBLIC ANALYSTS FOR 1924.

" During the year 1924, 71 samples were submitted by the Inspectors under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, of which 3 were returned as adulterated, giving a percentage of adulteration of 4.2.

The three samples returned as adulterated were of milk in each case. One was deficient in fat to the extent of 30 per cent., one contained two per cent. of added water and the third contained 0.012 per cent. of Boric Acid.

The average of water in the eleven samples of butter was 15.01 per cent., an improvement on the preceding year which is due to inclusion of two good quality butters which contained 12.6 and 13.2 of water respectively. These two good quality butters were free from preservatives. In the nine other samples of butter, boric acid ranged from .09 to 0.39 per cent., the average being 0.22 per cent.

The only sample of Margarine contained 13 per cent. of water and 0.14 per cent. of boric acid.

One sample of lard contained 0.38 per cent. of moisture, the other six samples being quite dry.

Oatmeal was infested with mites in two, out of three, samples, a condition which lowers popularity of the food owing to the development of a "tang" in the taste of the porridge. Observations as to the facts were made on the Certificates of Analysis.

Two samples of Blanc Mange Powder were analysed. One contained maize starch, arrowroot starch, and about 12 per cent. of cocoa, together with 0.01 per cent. of iron oxide and cochineal as colouring matters. This was unsweetened. The other was a sweet article containing about 14 per cent. of a cocoa alkalisied with lime, 12 per cent. of sugar and 74 per cent. of maize starch. This contained no cochineal and only a modicum, 0.004 per cent., of iron.

A sample of Gregory's Powder which contained 6 per cent.

of carbonate of Magnesia, probably through the action of air on the Calced magnesia present, was returned as "of poor quality."

In all districts in which I know the results of food analyses for last year, there shows some tendency to give purchasers better value, and it is to be hoped this will continue.

(Signed) WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,
Joint Public Analyst."

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Swine Fever. Eleven suspected cases were reported to the Board of Agriculture, as against 11 in 1923.

The Swine Fever (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1922, has been in operation during the year. Under this Order Licences are required on the movement of swine from markets.

During the year, co-operation has existed between the Police throughout the County and the Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and records have been kept of all movements from markets.

Foot and Mouth Disease. Owing to an Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in districts adjoining Poole in July, the whole of the Borough was scheduled as an Infected Area under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1924. This latter Order prohibited the movement of cattle, sheep, goats, swine and deer out of or within the Borough unless a Movement Licence was granted by the Inspectors.

During this period special attention was paid to all farmers, stock keepers, butchers, dealers, etc., and leaflets giving precautionary advice, a description of the symptoms of the disease and copies of the 1924 Order were distributed to persons dealing in cattle, etc. Practically the whole of the cattle, sheep and swine moved into the District for slaughter were examined after death, and due attention paid to the condition of the hoofs, heads and udders.

This Order had the effect of causing alarm amongst small pig-keepers within the Borough, with the result that a wholesale slaughter of the pig population commenced. With the co-operation of the Police, the whole of the pig-keepers were cautioned against the slaughter of animals on unlicensed premises, and instructions were given that all animals intended for slaughter must be taken to a licensed slaughterhouse, and for that purpose licences had to be obtained. As a result of this caution, no further trouble was experienced in this direction, and the licences granted enabled records to be kept which would have proved valuable had an outbreak occurred.

During the time the Order was in force, the Inspectors issued 372 Movement Licences.

It was necessary to institute three prosecutions for failure to deliver up licences after completion of the movement. In two cases the persons were fined 40 shillings each, and in the third instance the case was dismissed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is great need of a modern Public Slaughterhouse in the Borough. Under existing conditions it is an impossibility to hope for effective supervision by the Meat Inspectors. The 13 licensed and 2 registered Slaughterhouses are scattered over an area of 12 square miles. 260 visits of inspection have been made during the year. There has been no occasion for official action with the actual conditions of operation of these killing centres, but structurally some are merely old sheds adapted to endeavour to meet minimum requirements.

CEMETERIES.

The extension of the three Borough Cemeteries in Poole, Parkstone and Upper Parkstone, by $14\frac{3}{4}$ acres, is being effected. This will meet the requirements of the population for about an additional ten years.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars of the work of inspection carried out under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Public Health Acts are to be found in Table J.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Observations have been periodically made on 26 factories and workplaces which have boiler or other smoke-voiding chimneys. A warning was issued in one case, where the amount of black smoke was found to be excessive on more than one occasion.

On the recommendation of the Health Committee, the Council communicated with suitable workplaces, enjoining them in the interest of smoke abatement to use wherever possible smokeless fuel.

It is a very debatable point whether, size for size, a factory chimney is a greater contributor to the smoke pall of a town than the ordinary domestic flue. In a Borough such as Poole, with its

possibilities as a recuperative Resort, each householder should recognise that his own personal effort in this matter is essential to progress.

Dust, smoke and fog are rivals in respiratory irritation, and make the way easier for chronic illness.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Baiter Peninsula Isolation Hospital has not been utilised during the year. This Hospital is maintained in reserve for Small-pox cases.

To Alderney Isolation Hospital 140 cases have been admitted. Of these 81 were from the Borough, 12 from the Rural District, 8 from Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District, 8 from Christchurch, 3 from Swanage and 28 from the Military stations in the County which are served by the Borough Hospital. The Hospital motor ambulance removed all patients except Army cases.

There were four deaths, three among Borough patients and one from Poole Rural District.

Scarlet Fever. 36 Borough cases were admitted and 25 cases from external Authorities. 9 further Borough cases admitted for this disease were kept under observation and found to be a condition other than Scarlet.

Diphtheria. 20 Borough cases were admitted, and 9 from other Areas. There were also 9 Borough "carriers," and a further 4 cases were found on admission to be conditions other than Diphtheria.

The systematic swabbing of "sore throats" which present themselves at the Clinics is a valuable aid to checking a School outbreak, as often an unsuspected case is thus disclosed and spread prevented.

Other Diseases. The remaining Borough cases were one Encephalitis Lethargica in a boy of 12, and two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum admitted under the Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough.

Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population of the Borough.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever
1920	1.61	2.89	.11
1921	2.04	1.78	.07
1922	.91	.77	—
1923	.20	.11	.02
1924	.81	.49	.02
England and Wales 1924	2.16	1.07	.11

Tables H and I give details in tabular form of case and age incidence of all infectious diseases.

Extension of Scope. For the treatment of ordinary notifiable infectious diseases, the Borough Hospital now embraces the following areas :—

Poole Borough, Census population, 1921	43649
Poole Rural District,	7378
Wimborne Minster,	3742
Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District	15104
Christchurch	6991
	<hr/>
	76876

This total is not inclusive of Army Units.

Training of Nurses. Two Probationer nurses entered for and passed the First Examination for the Certificate of the Fever Nurses' Association.

Disinfection. In addition to the ordinary routine work for the Hospital, the Disinfecting Station has collected, dealt with and returned 557 articles, varying in size from double bedding to handkerchiefs. This compares with 967 articles in the previous year.

Cost of Upkeep : Alderney Hospital and Disinfecting Station.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	634	9	6
Maintenance	527	8	5
Fuel, Light, Water and Cleaning	178	1	4
Drugs and Medicines	30	3	7
Interest and Sinking Fund	337	16	2
Miscellaneous	122	19	2
	<hr/>		
	£1830	18	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Dorset County Council is the Local Authority for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In the Borough during 1924 there were 27 new notifications of pulmonary Tuberculosis in male inhabitants, and 37 in females, a total of 64 as compared with 56 in 1923, 67 in 1922 and 100 in 1921. In addition, two female cases previously notified elsewhere became resident in the Town.

Two of the new cases were notified only on death.

Of the above 64, 4 male and 4 female notifications were of elementary school age, against 4 and 5 respectively in 1923.

Of other forms of the disease there were 11 notifications, of whom 9 were or of under school age, viz :—

	Adult.		School or Under	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cervical Glands	—	—	3	—
Peritoneum and abdominal glands	1	—	—	—
Bone	1	—	3	2
Meningitis	—	—	1	—

In 1923, "other forms" numbered 14, of whom 10 were of or under school age.

Analysing the deaths occurring during the year which are properly debitable to the Borough, 40 deaths were ascribed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 7 to other forms. In the previous year these were 45 and 11 respectively.

Of the 40 deaths from the Pulmonary form :—

12 had not previously been notified ;

2 were notified at death ;

12 had been notified during 1924 ;

10 " " " " 1923 ;

1 " " " " 1922 ;

2 " " " " 1918 ;

1 " " " " 1916.

The proportion of notified and non-notified cases dying in recent years has been as follows :—

Died in	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Previously notified	19	18	25	20	31	25	25	28
Not notified ..	31	28	16	19	11	26	20	12
Total	50	46	41	39	42	51	45	40

Of the 7 deaths from other forms, none had been previously notified. Two cases of Spinal Caries included amongst these were conditions which it is reasonable to suppose would receive medical attention for some time prior to death.

To comply with new Regulations—the "Tuberculosis Regulations, 1924" a careful and laborious scrutiny of all available information since 1912 has been made in order to ascertain the tuberculous 'population' of the Borough. This scrutiny shows that on 31st. December, 1924, 787 people affected with Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract and 58 people with other forms of the disease were resident in the Borough—a proportion of slightly under one to every fifty of the inhabitants.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Administration and treatment is in the hands of the County Council. A Clinic in the Borough itself is very necessary. At present the nearest available Centre is at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

One case from outside the Borough which presented itself to the Medical Officer of Health for advice was referred thither for treatment.

The number of patients who attended the Clinic, registered as resident in the Borough of Poole, was 56, compared with 60 in 1923.

Sex.	Syphilis			Gonorrhoea.			Diag- nosed as Non- Venereal
	Treat- ment com- pleted	Ceased attend- ance before comple- tion of treat- ment.	Still under treat- ment.	Treat- ment com- pleted	Ceased attend- ance before comple- tion of treat- ment.	Still under treat- ment.	
M.	3	2	9	8	5	6	5
F.	1	4	8	1	1	—	3
Total ..	4	6	17	9	6	6	8

Scrutiny of the Register of Deaths shows that during the year 20 deaths can be attributed directly or indirectly to an infection with Venereal Disease.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This crippling and avoidable disease of infancy continues to be light in incidence, having fallen from 21 cases in 1921, to 9 in 1922, and to 4 in each of the last two years.

Full sight has been preserved in all four cases in 1924.

BOROUGH LABORATORY.

The sphere of gratuitous utility of the Public Health Laboratory includes the Hospitals in the Borough, the Medical Practitioners of the Borough, the School Medical Service, the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the Food Inspectors.

For reports on materials coming from outside the Borough small charges are made.

Charges are also made for special work, such as preparation of vaccines, bacteriological tests of water samples, &c.

The work of the year is shown in the Table below:—

Nose, Throat and Ear Swabs for Diphtheria:					
Hospital	..	..	..	..	336
School Clinics	..	..	..	..	289
Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	..	82
Institutions	..	..	..	..	359
County	..	..	..	..	7
					<hr/> 1073
Sputa	..	..	..	..	60
Hairs for Ringworm	..	..	..	..	53
Bacteriological Examinations of Water	..	..	..	..	17
Cerebro-spinal and other Pathological Fluids	..	..	..	..	28
Pathological Tissues	..	..	..	..	36
Blood Films	..	..	..	..	3
Blood for Detection of Typhoid-Dysentery Group	..	..	..	..	4
Urines	..	..	..	..	69
Examinations of Milk	..	..	..	..	15
Examinations of Dejecta	..	..	..	..	5
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	40
Preparation of Vaccines	..	..	..	..	4
Examination of Oysters	..	..	..	..	1
Various	..	..	..	..	10
					<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	1418

In 1923, 665 examinations and reports were made. The chief increase has been in the amount of "swabbing" found necessary in order to detect healthy "carriers" who were in danger of causing an outbreak of Diphtheria in residential Institutions.

HOSPITALS, MEDICAL SERVICES AND NURSING ARRANGEMENTS AVAILABLE FOR THE BOROUGH.

(1.) Hospitals and Sanatoria.

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation</i>	<i>Accommodation.</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
Tuberculosis ..	Various.	Various.	72 for County	County Council
Maternity ..	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	4 beds	Borough Council
Children under 5	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	8 cots	Borough Council
Infectious Diseases	Borough Isolation	Upper Parkstone	73 beds and cots	Borough Council
Small Pox, etc.	Baiter Isolation	Poole	20 beds	Borough Council
Children's Convalescent ..	Swanage Cottage	Swanage	3 for Borough	Royal Red Cross Society
Venereal Disease	Royal Victoria	Boscombe	4 beds	County Council
General	Cornelia Hospital	Longfleet	60 beds	Voluntary effort

(2). *Clinic and Treatment Centres.*

<i>Classification.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Provided by.</i>
Tuberculosis	King Street, Poole.	County Council.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Council Buildings, Poole	Borough Council.
" " "	Branksome Council Buildings	Borough Council
Maternity and Child Welfare Association Consultation Centre and School for Mothers ..	Poole	Voluntary effort subsidised by Borough Council
" " " ..	Branksome ..	" "
" " " ..	Heatherlands ..	" "
" " " ..	Newtown ..	" "
" " " ..	Longfleet ..	" "
Elementary Schools, Minor Ailments ..	Council Buildings, Poole ..	Borough Council
" " " ..	Council Buildings, Branksome	" "
Elementary Schools, Dental Operative .. Clinic ..	Council Buildings, Poole ..	" "
Elementary Schools, Nose and Throat Operative Clinic	Cornelia Hospital ..	" "
Elementary Schools, Eye Clinic	" " "	" "
Elementary Schools, X-Ray Clinic ..	" " "	" "
Venereal Diseases ..	Boscombe ..	County Council
General Dispensary	Langley Road, Branksome	Voluntary Effort

(3) *Professional Nursing in the Home.*

General. Two District Nurses for the Parkstone area are provided by the Parkstone District Nursing Association. One District Nurse, for work in the Poole, Longfleet and Oakdale districts, is provided by the Poole District Nursing Association.

These Associations are affiliated to the Dorset County Nursing Association.

Maternity. Seven Certified Midwives are at present practising in the Borough. One District Nurse is provided by the Poole District Nursing Association for Maternity duties.

(4) *Ambulance facilities.*

(a) *Infectious Diseases.* A motor ambulance for one stretcher and one sitting case is stationed at the Borough Hospital. The area covered by this vehicle covers a considerable portion of the East of the County of Dorset, and Christchurch in Hampshire.

(b) *Non-infectious and Accident Cases.* The St. John Ambulance Brigade, Parkstone, have provided a motor ambulance for

general non-infectious transport work. Fees are charged to suit all classes. Trained ambulance men are supplied.

There is also a hand ambulance quartered at Parkstone Park.

(5) *Other Institutional Provision.*

Unmarried Mothers. A Home for girls awaiting confinement, and for unmarried mothers with their infants, with four beds and four cots, is situated at "Oak Tree Lodge," Lower Parkstone. This is supported by voluntary effort.

Illegitimate Infants. The Home at "Parkmoor," Bourne-mouth Road, has now been transferred to a larger house in Commercial Road, capable of boarding 23 infants. It received an annual grant from Government Funds, and is subject to supervision by the Medical Officer of Health.

Homeless Children. The Dorset Home, in West Street, Poole, with accommodation for 75 girls, is a recognised Industrial School under the Children's Act, 1908. A few local children are at present in the Home, but the majority come from the London County Council area. Girls are retained till the age of 18. The majority ultimately go into domestic service.

HEALTH WEEK, 1924.

The following extracts from the local Press, which is enthusiastic in its support of the advancement of the Public Health, are reproduced as showing the scope and the purpose of the work undertaken during this week in the Borough of Poole :—

HEALTH WEEK AT POOLE.

Plans for the Coming Campaign.

Forging the Links of the Health Chain.

The meaning of "Health Week" is now so well understood that its place in the calendar is assured. It affords an opportunity for a medical officer of health to get into closer relations with the people of the area under his supervision, to have a heart-to-heart talk with them about the points that have come prominently to his notice during the remaining 51 weeks of the year and to ascertain how best the weak links in the health chain can be strengthened.

The medical officer is then able to deduce a moral from past experience and frame lines of personal daily action that will help to do away with some of the many minor defects standing in the way of 100 per cent. efficiency.

Health Week commences in Poole on Sunday next, October 5th. In preparation for the week's propaganda a committee representing most of the activities of the borough, has met under the chairmanship of the Mayor (Alderman G. W. Green) to discuss with the Medical Officer (Dr. R. J. Manle Horne) the lines which these activities will follow. Briefly these are as follow :—(1) To reach the general public through the religious and lay bodies and other institutions in the Borough ; (2) to reach the adult worker at his work ; (3) to reach the mother with her infant ; (4) to reach the child at school.

On Sunday reference to the work will be made in local churches and elsewhere, and during the following week visits will be paid by the medical officer to eight works employing a large number of hands, who will be given an opportunity of listening to Dr. Horne's message and advice. The secondary and elementary schools will also be visited in turn, the scholars being addressed on points of special interest to them.

Part of the work in connection with maternity and child welfare was carried out in July, when the weather was more conducive to the success of an outdoor rally. This propaganda effort was organised by the Maternity and Child Welfare Association, a voluntary body whose energies have in the 16 years of its useful life, eased the little difficulties of hundreds of Poole mothers.

During Health Week the association's centres at Newtown, Poole, Longfleet, Heatherlands and Branksome, will be specially thrown open to the public, from Monday to Friday in the above order. At each centre an address will be given by the Medical Officer.

A TURNING POINT IN THE YEAR'S TIME TABLE.

(By a Medical Correspondent).

What would the calendar be like without an Easter or a Whitsuntide or a Michaelmas? They are turning points in our diary. Health Week is fast earning its place alongside of these. It is making such practical claims on the attention of the people for a few days yearly that it would seem to require only a single word name rather than the cumbersome title of "Health Week," to fit it for its role as another turning point in the year's time-table.

The progress to better national health developments may be along lines in which the people play a passive part—that is environmental improvement—which is reflected in the betterment of the health standard by steps of which the people are to a considerable extent unconscious. Or the progress may be on a plan which considers the people as individuals and calls from them a definite, active and deliberate personal effort.

It may be roughly said that up to ten years ago the advance had been of the former kind; the direction of environmental uplift. The period had seen such advances as the purification of rivers and water supplies, the better sanitation of towns and villages, the provision of hospitals, the control of food production, of factory life, etc., etc.

The result has been the curbing of devastating epidemics, the extinction of some illnesses formerly common; and the reduction of sickness and death rates in many directions to such a remarkable degree that further progress can only be expected in decimal points yearly. We must not, however, relax our energies and be satisfied with past success. In looking into the cause of incapacity through ill-health in what should be "the prime of life," we find out-standing tuberculosis, respiratory disease, heart disease and malignant disease.

How can these handicaps on efficient life be mitigated by further effort? Only by individual education in the alphabet of health; education must be superimposed on legislation. In other words, the passive role of the people in matters of physical well-being must give place to the active and instructed effort of the people for themselves. It is this conception of the needs of the present day which has called for Health Week.

It is in order to advance this conception that the Medical Officer of Health endeavours in at least one week of the year to get into personal touch with as many of the community as the time will allow; to focus in front of them the faults of the past, the pitfalls of thoughtlessness or carelessness, and the lessons to be learned for the future. The cry is Education, and again Education; and in the week just past the Medical Officer of Health has carried his appeal, by getting right in amongst them in their own surroundings to some thousands of men, women and school-children of the Borough of Poole, endeavouring to show how really simple are the main foundations of a healthy life and how really simple are the efforts required to maintain it.

Every year *something* is impressed; something gained; something good is bound to follow.

LIST OF TABLES.

- A.—Vital Statistics—Quinquennial.
- B.—Deaths from all Causes.
- C.—Infant Mortality.
- D.—Births.
- E.—Housing.
- F.—Sanitary Inspection, Nuisances and Defects.
- G.—Food and Drugs.
- H.—Cases Admitted to Borough Isolation Hospital.
- I.—Infectious Diseases.
- J.—Factories and Workshops.



TABLE A.

Vital Statistics, Quinquennial.

Year	Mid-year population	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 births.	Per 1,000 of Population.			
			Birth Rate.	Marriage Rate.	Death Rate.	Cancer Death Rate. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate.
1885	12957	86	39.5		18.7	
1890	14027	82	26.9		14.6	
1895	17050	126	29.5		15.1	
1900	18991	131	27.7		15.3	1.3
1905	21804	113	26.7		15.7	.8
1910	34168*	82	26.0	15.4	12.7	1.1
1915	42800	93	18.7	18.6	13.2	.8
1920	43400	75	23.6	22.0	10.8	.9
1921	43649	73.6	21.8	16.7	11.9	.96
1922	43250	79.7	19.5	16.3	14.1	1.4
1923	43860	60.0	19.3	17.6	11.9	1.3
1924	45150	66.3	18.0	17.3	11.6	1.02
England and Wales, 1924		75.0	18.8		12.2	1.13

* Enlarged Borough.

1	1870-1871	100
2	1871-1872	100
3	1872-1873	100
4	1873-1874	100
5	1874-1875	100
6	1875-1876	100
7	1876-1877	100
8	1877-1878	100
9	1878-1879	100
10	1879-1880	100

1870-1880

TABLE B.

TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE BOROUGH:—510. RATE—11·3

TRANSFERABLE DEBITS :—(a) of non-Residents Registered in the Borough : 28

(b) of Residents not Registered in the Borough: 43

NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH: 525. RATE—11·6

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Causes of Death.	All Causes :	Certified .. Uncertified	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and Under 2 Years.	2 and Under 5 Years	5 and Under 15 Years.	15 and Under 25 Years.	25 and Under 45 Years.	45 and Under 65 Years.	65 and Under 75 Years.	75 and Over.	Total Deaths In Institu- tions.
1. Enteric Fever	521	53	8	10	7	22	56	115	112	138	114
2. Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Diphtheria and Croup	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Influenza	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Meningococcal Meningitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Cancer (Malignant Disease)	7	—	1	—	—	6	19	9	3	5	1
13. Rheumatic Fever	51	—	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
14. Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	17	4	—
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
16. Heart Disease	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	7
17. Arterio Sclerosis	74	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	21	18	1
18. Bronchitis	20	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	22	25	13
19. Pneumonia (all forms)	35	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	10	—
20. Other Respiratory Diseases	21	3	1	—	2	—	—	6	9	14	—
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	4	6
22. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	2
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
26. Puerperal Sepsis	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
27. Other Accidents & Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
28. Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1
29. Suicide	33	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
30. Other Deaths from Violence	8	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	—	1
31. Other Defined Diseases	13	2	1	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	6
32. Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	108	5	2	—	—	3	3	24	19	51	38
Total	525	54	8	10	7	22	56	117	113	138	114
Sub-Entry included in above figures :— Syphilis	20	6	—	—	—	—	2	9	3	—	—

Date		Time		Place		Remarks	
1900	10/10	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/11	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/12	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/13	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/14	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/15	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/16	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/17	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/18	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/19	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/20	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/21	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/22	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/23	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/24	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/25	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/26	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/27	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/28	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/29	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/30	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
1900	10/31	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15

REMARKS: The above is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting held on the 10th day of October, 1900.

1900

TABLE C.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Causes of Death.	Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.									Total Deaths under one year.
	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	6
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	5
Gastro-Enteritis & Diarrhoea ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3
Suffocation (Violence) ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth ..	18	2	1	—	21	—	—	—	—	21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	8
Purpura Haemorrhagica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Defects ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Teething and Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stenosis of Pylorus ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Periphagus Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
	25	2	2	4	33	9	3	4	5	54

1934

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

TABLE D.

BIRTHS.

Births : uncorrected Number 814. Nett Number 814. Rate : 18.0 per 1000 population.

	Notified By			Not Notified	Total	Stillborn.	
	Notified By					Notified By	
	Doctors	Midwives	Parents			Doctors	Midwives
Legitimate { Male Female	194	185	26	—	405	8	8
	158	201	22	—	381	5	15
Illegitimate { Male Female	6	10	—	—	16	—	1
	5	7	—	—	12	1	—
Total { Male Female	200	195	26	—	421	8	9
	163	208	22	—	393	6	15
Grand Total ..	363	403	48	—	814	14	24

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TABLE E.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	519
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923, or 1924 :	
(i) By the Local Authority (under erection, or to be erected)	226
(ii) By other bodies or persons (under erection, or to be erected)	100

1. Unfit Dwelling-houses.

Inspection.

(1.) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..	156
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	31
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	31
(4.) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	145

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ..	138
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning &c. Act, 1919 :

(1.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	4

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	53
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	42
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—

C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909.

(1.) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	9
(2.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4
(3.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	—
(4.) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5.) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

CHAPTER

— some will probably be found in the following

- 1918 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1918) 191
- 1919 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1919) 192
- 1920 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1920) 193

CHAPTER

- 1921 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1921) 194
- 1922 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1922) 195
- 1923 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1923) 196
- 1924 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1924) 197
- 1925 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1925) 198
- 1926 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1926) 199
- 1927 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (1927) 200
- 1928 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (1928) 201
- 1929 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (1929) 202
- 1930 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1930) 203

— some will probably be found in the following

- 1931 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1931) 204
- 1932 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1932) 205
- 1933 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1933) 206

— some will probably be found in the following

- 1934 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1934) 207
- 1935 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1935) 208
- 1936 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1936) 209
- 1937 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1937) 210
- 1938 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1938) 211
- 1939 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1939) 212
- 1940 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (1940) 213
- 1941 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (1941) 214
- 1942 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (1942) 215
- 1943 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1943) 216

- 1944 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1944) 217
- 1945 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1945) 218
- 1946 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1946) 219
- 1947 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1947) 220
- 1948 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1948) 221
- 1949 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1949) 222
- 1950 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (1950) 223
- 1951 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (1951) 224
- 1952 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (1952) 225
- 1953 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1953) 226

- 1954 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1954) 227
- 1955 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1955) 228
- 1956 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1956) 229
- 1957 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1957) 230
- 1958 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1958) 231
- 1959 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1959) 232
- 1960 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (1960) 233
- 1961 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (1961) 234
- 1962 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (1962) 235
- 1963 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1963) 236

- 1964 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1964) 237
- 1965 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1965) 238
- 1966 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1966) 239
- 1967 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1967) 240
- 1968 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1968) 241
- 1969 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1969) 242
- 1970 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (1970) 243
- 1971 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (1971) 244
- 1972 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (1972) 245
- 1973 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1973) 246

- 1974 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1974) 247
- 1975 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1975) 248
- 1976 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1976) 249
- 1977 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1977) 250
- 1978 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1978) 251
- 1979 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1979) 252
- 1980 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (1980) 253
- 1981 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (1981) 254
- 1982 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (1982) 255
- 1983 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1983) 256

- 1984 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1984) 257
- 1985 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1985) 258
- 1986 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1986) 259
- 1987 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1987) 260
- 1988 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1988) 261
- 1989 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1989) 262
- 1990 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (1990) 263
- 1991 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (1991) 264
- 1992 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (1992) 265
- 1993 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1993) 266

- 1994 1. The first of these is the *Chamaecyparis* (1994) 267
- 1995 2. The second is the *Juniperus* (1995) 268
- 1996 3. The third is the *Thuja* (1996) 269
- 1997 4. The fourth is the *Chamaecyparis* (1997) 270
- 1998 5. The fifth is the *Juniperus* (1998) 271
- 1999 6. The sixth is the *Thuja* (1999) 272
- 2000 7. The seventh is the *Chamaecyparis* (2000) 273
- 2001 8. The eighth is the *Juniperus* (2001) 274
- 2002 9. The ninth is the *Thuja* (2002) 275
- 2003 10. The tenth is the *Chamaecyparis* (2003) 276

TABLE F.

Work of Sanitary Inspectors for the Year 1924.

No. 1 DISTRICT: MR. WHEELER.

No. 2 DISTRICT: MR. TRIM.

	District	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Total number of visits to premises	3529	2586
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious and other diseases ..	77	68
Premises disinfected after Infectious Diseases	42	41
Premises disinfected after other Diseases ..	30	23
House Drains smoke tested	204	95
House drains water tested	410	445
Drains repaired, cleaned, &c.	87	107
<i>Inspection of Licensed or Registered Premises.</i>		
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces ..	109	94
Slaughterhouses	139	121
Dairies and Milkshops	26	84
Cowsheds	36	57
Bakehouses	34	59
Houses let in Lodgings	7	—
Common Lodging Houses	61	17
<i>Inspections.</i>		
Butchers' Shops	493	149
Greengrocers' Shops	33	92
Fishmongers' Shops	49	96
Fish Market	3	—
Schools	14	11
Ice Cream Shops	6	4
Picture Houses	2	2
Lavatories	10	84
Other Premises	325	236
Inspections of work in progress	629	567
<i>Food and Drugs Acts.</i>		
Samples of Food, &c. taken	26	54
Milk tests (Gerber) carried out	20	17
Complaints received	46	6
Food destroyed	5010-lbs.	
<i>Nuisances and Defects.</i>		
Premises requiring repair	78	42
Premises requiring cleansing or limewashing	61	29
Defective W.C. Fittings	19	46
Defective yard surfaces	21	15
Defective eaves and down-spouts	59	45
Defective sinks	37	18
Defective urinals	2	5
Defective Manure pits	2	—
Animals improperly kept	4	18
Offensive accumulations	22	44
Overcrowding	1	—
Other Nuisances	36	33
Informal notices served	126	140
Informal Notices complied with	79	94
Statutory Notices served	9	35
Statutory Notices complied with	8	28
<i>Diseases of Animals Acts.</i>		
Visits made	126	101
Movement Licences (within the Borough) issued	263	
Movement Licences (outside the Borough) issued	205	
Reports to Board of Agriculture	2	11
Cautions	—	—
Prosecutions	3	—

TABLE 1

Work of Special Inspectors for the Year 1911

Total		Percentage	
No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
1	100	1	100
2	100	2	100
3	100	3	100
4	100	4	100
5	100	5	100
6	100	6	100
7	100	7	100
8	100	8	100
9	100	9	100
10	100	10	100
11	100	11	100
12	100	12	100
13	100	13	100
14	100	14	100
15	100	15	100
16	100	16	100
17	100	17	100
18	100	18	100
19	100	19	100
20	100	20	100
21	100	21	100
22	100	22	100
23	100	23	100
24	100	24	100
25	100	25	100
26	100	26	100
27	100	27	100
28	100	28	100
29	100	29	100
30	100	30	100
31	100	31	100
32	100	32	100
33	100	33	100
34	100	34	100
35	100	35	100
36	100	36	100
37	100	37	100
38	100	38	100
39	100	39	100
40	100	40	100
41	100	41	100
42	100	42	100
43	100	43	100
44	100	44	100
45	100	45	100
46	100	46	100
47	100	47	100
48	100	48	100
49	100	49	100
50	100	50	100
51	100	51	100
52	100	52	100
53	100	53	100
54	100	54	100
55	100	55	100
56	100	56	100
57	100	57	100
58	100	58	100
59	100	59	100
60	100	60	100
61	100	61	100
62	100	62	100
63	100	63	100
64	100	64	100
65	100	65	100
66	100	66	100
67	100	67	100
68	100	68	100
69	100	69	100
70	100	70	100
71	100	71	100
72	100	72	100
73	100	73	100
74	100	74	100
75	100	75	100
76	100	76	100
77	100	77	100
78	100	78	100
79	100	79	100
80	100	80	100
81	100	81	100
82	100	82	100
83	100	83	100
84	100	84	100
85	100	85	100
86	100	86	100
87	100	87	100
88	100	88	100
89	100	89	100
90	100	90	100
91	100	91	100
92	100	92	100
93	100	93	100
94	100	94	100
95	100	95	100
96	100	96	100
97	100	97	100
98	100	98	100
99	100	99	100
100	100	100	100

TABLE G.

WORK DONE UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples.						
Formal.	Informal	Total.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Vendor cautioned.	Vendor prosecuted.
Milk ..	28	62	59	3	2	1
Butter ..	11	11	11	—	—	—
Margarine ..	1	1	1	—	—	—
Lard ..	7	7	7	—	—	—
Dripping ..	1	1	1	—	—	—
White Pepper ..	1	6	6	—	—	—
Mustard ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking Powder ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Custard Powder ..	—	3	3	—	—	—
Egg Substitute Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Blanc Mange Powder ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gregory Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oatmeal ..	2	3	1	2	2	—
Jelly ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
	51	105	100	5	4	1

Table

Table showing the results of the experiment.

Time (min)	Temperature (°C)	Volume (ml)
0	20.0	10.0
10	21.5	10.5
20	23.0	11.0
30	24.5	11.5
40	26.0	12.0
50	27.5	12.5
60	29.0	13.0
70	30.5	13.5
80	32.0	14.0
90	33.5	14.5
100	35.0	15.0

TABLE H.

CASES ADMITTED TO ALDERNEY ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR.

	Admitted from Borough	Admitted from other Districts	Died during the year	Total Number of cases admitted	Average duration in Hospital
Scarlet Fever	36	25	—	61	37 days
Admitted as S.F. but proving to be otherwise	9	—	1	9	16 "
Diphtheria	20	8	3	28	30 "
Diphtheria Carrier	9	—	—	9	56 "
Admitted as Diphtheria but proving to be otherwise	4	1	—	5	9 "
Typhoid Fever	—	2	—	2	27 "
Measles	—	11	—	11	22 "
Mumps	—	8	—	8	19 "
Osteo-myelitis	—	1	—	1	3 "
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	1	22 "
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	—	—	2	16 "
Erysipelas	—	3	—	3	10 "
	81	59	4	140	—

TABLE I.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1924

		Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital
Notifiable Diseases.	At All Ages.	At Ages—Years.								St. James	Longfleet	Hamw'thy	B'ksome.	Parkstone.	
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Ages not known.						
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	29	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	8	—	24
Erysipelas	10	—	—	3	—	1	3	3	—	2	—	—	4	4	—
Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina ..	38	—	8	24	6	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	24	6	41
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	64	—	2	5	15	28	9	1	4	8	10	2	31	13	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	11	—	1	7	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	5	1	3
Tubercular Meningitis ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	234	15	85	115	5	1	—	—	13	87	55	20	42	30	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	4	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	5	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	8	2	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—
	404	21	104	175	29	36	17	5	17	119	80	24	122	59	71

TABLE I

STANDARDIZATION OF THE METHOD OF DETERMINING THE PERCENTAGE OF

No.	Standard Solution			Concentration, %	Remarks
	Weight, g.	Volume, ml.	Concentration, %		
1	0.1	10	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
2	0.2	20	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
3	0.3	30	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
4	0.4	40	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
5	0.5	50	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
6	0.6	60	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
7	0.7	70	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
8	0.8	80	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
9	0.9	90	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
10	1.0	100	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
11	0.1	10	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
12	0.2	20	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
13	0.3	30	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
14	0.4	40	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
15	0.5	50	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
16	0.6	60	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
17	0.7	70	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
18	0.8	80	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
19	0.9	90	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration
20	1.0	100	1.0	1.0	Standard solution of 1.0% concentration

TABLE J.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections Made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	25	5	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	157	6	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	21	—	—
Total	203	11	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	26	26	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	5	5	—	—
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ..	2	—§	—	—
{ unsuitable or defective ..	4	3§	—	—
{ not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—.....</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101) ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Other offences</i>	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total	37	34	—	—

*Including those specified in sections, 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

§ 3 Outstanding

TABLE 1

1. PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS AND WAGES
 (Percentage of female workers in industry and wages)

Industry	Percentage of female workers	Percentage of wages
Textile	85	75
Apparel	75	65
Food	65	55
Chemical	55	45
Electrical	45	35
Metals	35	25
Transportation	25	15
Other	15	10
Total	45	35

2. PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS AND WAGES

Industry	Percentage of female workers	Percentage of wages
Textile	85	75
Apparel	75	65
Food	65	55
Chemical	55	45
Electrical	45	35
Metals	35	25
Transportation	25	15
Other	15	10
Total	45	35

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, "The Employment of Women in Manufacturing Industries, 1947-1954," Bulletin 1650, Washington, D.C., 1955.

Part II.

Port Sanitation.

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Port of Poole includes the landward area of waters enclosed by a line joining St. Alban's Head and Hengistbury Head.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also Port Medical Officer, and is assisted by Mr. P. W. Wheeler, Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Nuisances to the Port. Close co-operation exists between the offices of H.M. Customs, the Harbour Master, and the Medical Officer's Department.

The total tonnage of incoming traffic for the year (see Form A. appended) shows for vessels coming from abroad an increase of 4·8% and for coastal vessels 3·1%. The coastal traffic includes pleasure steamers.

The average tonnage of all vessels from foreign countries was 151 tons : of steamers only, 212·5 tons.

The corresponding average tonnage for coastwise vessels was 172 tons, of mercantile steamers (i.e. excluding passenger pleasure steamers) 231·5 tons.

With the development of the Training Bank and schemes for the deepening of the main channels, statistics of the tonnage of incoming vessels should provide a useful practical indication of the results achieved.

The bulk of the traffic was with the Baltic Ports, the White Sea, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Channel Islands, and all British Coast Ports.

Many of the vessels are regular traders with the Port, and enter the Harbour several times during the year.

No vessels have arrived direct at the Port during the year from a Port infected with, or suspected to be infected with, Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Small Pox.

One visitor to the Borough from a vessel infected with Small Pox and quarantined at another British Port, was kept under observation.

Sanitary defects were found on board 13 vessels. In all cases the defects were remedied after verbal notice.

All ships visiting the Port were clear of rats when inspected.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALL POX, Etc.

Facilities for preventing the spread of infectious disease on board ship and for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings are provided at Alderney and Baiter

Isolation Hospitals of the Borough, the former of which is also the disinfecting and disinfestation station. A motor ambulance kept at Alderney Hospital is available for transport purposes.

These arrangements are sufficient to cope with ordinary contingencies.

There are no local facilities for communication with incoming vessels by wireless.

POOLE OYSTER FISHERIES.

The Harbour is closed for oyster fishing from 15th May to 30th September each year.

During the open season very little dredging took place, only seven licences having been issued and about 60,000 oysters being dredged for re-laying at the Shipstal purifying beds, up to the end of March.

There were two instances of fouling of the Harbour by escapes of oil, in connection with works using the quayside. In one case proceedings were instituted by the Harbour Commissioners, and a fine of £20 was inflicted.

Examination of the Harbour during the close season showed that the Harbour bed and oyster grounds were in bad condition for development of the trade, sponges, ascidia and the slipper limpet, together with dense suffocating growths, resulting in an entire absence of any sign of spatting. No dredging was likely to take place for another year.

Realising the inevitable consequences to the Poole oyster trade if this condition continued, Poole fishermen put themselves at the service of the Poole Harbour Sub-Committee of the Southern Sea Fisheries District Committee in order to effect a systematic cleansing.

In December the Chief Fishery Officer reported :—

“ On the 5th of November I made an examination of the Oyster grounds in the Harbour, and I found that they were much cleaner, and good work appears to have been done by the fishermen in regard to cleansing the grounds. I am hopeful of being able to report at the next Quarterly Meeting with reference to the number of oysters that may be dredged from the Fishery during the current season.”

Standard of Purity for Edible Shellfish.—During the year, the methods of testing Oysters by Bacteriological standards which have been in force for several years have been under review by experts appointed for the purpose by the Fishmongers' Company.

The result of this review is that, apart from quite minor points of statistical convenience, no change in the nature or standard of the tests is recommended.

A group of oysters from the Shipstal beds tested under these conditions during the year came up to a very good standard—better, in fact, than had been found in any group previously examined.

FORM A.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District During the Year 1924.

		Number	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		Number reported to be Defective.	Number of Orders issued.
				By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector		
FOREIGN	Steamers ..	161	34207	3	76	2	2
	*Motor ..	53	5127	1	61	1	1
	Sailing ..	80	4936		—	—	—
	Fishing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign		294	44270	4	137	3	3
COASTWISE	Steamers ..	637	129255	—	173	7	7
	*Motor ..	84	7072	—	94	3	3
	Sailing ..	126	9516	—		—	—
	Fishing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ..		847	145843	—	267	10	10
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..		1141	190113	4	404	13	13

* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

Part III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report for the year 1924.

A full description of the Organisation, Scope and Aims of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Borough, which has developed under your deliberations, was given in the Annual Report for 1921 (pages 29—33).

The year 1923 was an exceptionally healthy one. This was reflected in the Health Statistics for the country generally, and in the gratifying reduction of Infant Mortality in our Borough in particular. 51 infant deaths occurred in that year. In 1924 I have to record 54.

Of these 54 deaths, 33 can be definitely attributed to some antenatal cause, that is, a cause affecting the health of the mother before the birth of her child. In the previous year this number was 36.

At each annual survey we find more than half of the first-year deaths to have taken place in the first month of life—and antenatal causes account for over 90% of these. There are more factors at work in bringing about this heavy drainage of infant life than can be rectified by a scheme of antenatal clinic work, however complete. But we must continue our efforts in spite of obstinate difficulties, supported by the hope that the girl of to-day, who has grown to girlhood with a more active appreciation of the laws of Health and Hygiene, may in her motherhood be spared some of the avoidable mischances of the past.

I endeavour to reply in the following pages to the criticism that Infant Welfare Schemes help only to postpone to the second year the deaths of weakly infants who would otherwise have succumbed in the first.

I wish again to thank all associated with me directly or indirectly, officially or voluntarily, for their continued assistance and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE.

Poole, March, 1925.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total loss of infant life amounted in 1924 to 54, compared with 51, 69, 70 and 77 in the preceding years. This gives a rate of 66·3 deaths out of each 1,000 births, the corresponding rate for 1923 being 60·0. The rate is higher because the actual number of births is somewhat below that of 1923.

For England and Wales as a whole the rate has risen from 69 in 1923, to 75.

Analysis of Table C, which enumerates the causes of death in infants for the year, as certified by the Medical Attendant in each case, shows that 33 out of the total 54 deaths were directly or indirectly due to some antenatal cause affecting the mother, which prevented these children from entering the world with a fair chance to survive.

35, or 63·6 per cent. of the whole, did not survive for one month, and are described as "neo-natal" deaths. Each year over one half of the infants die thus in their first month.

There were 814 live births, of which 28 were illegitimate. The 6 deaths among the latter represented a rate of 214 deaths per 1,000 births.

There were also 38 stillbirths not included in the above figures, and these have to be added to the toll of infant life sacrificed to abnormal antenatal maternal conditions. So that altogether 71 potential lives were lost on this account. In 1923 this total was 72.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN OF 1—5 YEARS.

Criticism has been made of Infant Welfare Schemes, Clinics Hospitals, and other endeavours to reduce the wastage of Infant life, that such endeavours only postpone death to the next age group, and prolong the life of the unfit for a relatively short period at relatively great cost.

I leave the figures tabulated below to speak for themselves, explaining that :—

(1) It is not claimed that Infant Welfare work is the only factor in progressive results.

(2) The year 1907 saw the beginning of Infant Welfare Work in a Voluntary form, in the recently extended Borough.

(3) An infant born, say, in 1907, might, if liable to be criticised as one of the postponed deaths, be expected to die in one of the years 1908 to 1911—the next age group. Hence the annual

mean of a group of four such consecutive years would appear to give a more representative figure for comparison; and column 7 shows the annual mean of 4 years' deaths of children between 1 and 5 years of age.

(4) With a falling birth-rate, i.e., fewer babies being born each year in ratio to the population, the proportion of infants and young children in the population gets less from year to year, and so also should their percentage of the total deaths become less.

(5) The above period includes the war years, when birth-marriage and death rates were to a certain extent abnormal.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	% of Total Deaths.	Deaths 1—5 years	Mean Deaths 1—5 by four- yearly groups.	% of Total Deaths	Deaths over 5.	% of Total Deaths	Total Deaths
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1907	32518	895	68	16.3				316	75.8	417
1908	33217	880	87	19.4	43			318	71.0	448
1909	33524	933	83	17.8	40			343	73.8	466
1910	34168	884	73	16.8	43			318	73.3	434
1911	39102	936	118	21.6	45	42.75	9.0	384	70.2	547
1912	40386	918	81	17.7	28	39.00	8.2	348	76.1	457
1913	41066	910	75	16.6	23	34.75	7.4	354	78.3	452
1914	41889	883	68	14.1	38	33.50	6.9	375	77.9	481
1915	42890	812	76	14.6	38	31.75	6.6	406	78.1	520
1916	42331	840	64	12.0	43	35.50	7.1	428	80.0	535
1917	42335	699	58	11.0	40	39.75	7.7	432	81.5	530
1918	43829	680	55	9.4	36	39.25	7.2	491	84.4	582
1919	41100	769	48	9.1	21	35.00	6.4	458	87.0	527
1920	43400	1024	77	16.4	13	27.50	5.2	381	80.9	471
1921	43649	951	70	13.4	9	19.75	3.8	442	84.8	521
1922	43250	865	69	11.1	32	18.75	3.5	522	84.1	623
1923	43860	845	51	9.8	18	18.00	3.4	454	86.8	523
1924	45150	814	54	10.3	21	20.0	3.9	450	85.7	525

Column 8 shows that whereas 9% of all deaths about the year 1911 were children from 1—5 years old, by 1924 that percentage had been reduced to 3.9, a difference of 56.7 % and equivalent to the saving of 530 young lives.

The total cost of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme—including grants to voluntary organisations—s roundly £1,000 annually. Towards this, the income from Exchequer and other sources is about £550. The official cost to the Borough is therefore about £450, or slightly under a halfpenny rate.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

One mother died during the year from Puerperal Fever, and four mothers were notified as having died from complications of childbirth, two as the result of difficult labour, one on account of Placenta Praevia, and one from Post-partum Haemorrhage.

WORK DONE UNDER THE BOROUGH SCHEME.

The Medical Officer of Health, and the Health Visitors, three of whom possess the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, have carried out the following work during the year.

(1) *Home Visiting.* The Health Visitors, and the Medical Officer, where considered necessary, have paid 8,830 visits to homes, and have given ante-natal advice to expectant mothers on 220 occasions.

2,316 infants and young children were found to be making satisfactory progress, 216 were in moderate condition only, 11 were not thriving, and 57 died.

(2) *Ante-natal and Post-Natal Clinics,* held at the Poole Clinic, Municipal Buildings, on Mondays at 4 p.m. and on Thursdays at 11 a.m., and at the Branksome Council Buildings Clinic on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m.

The Medical Officer attends personally all Clinics. At these advice and, where advisable, treatment, have been given to 114 expectant or nursing mothers, who made 521 visits to the Clinics; to mothers on behalf of their infants in 434 individual cases, who made 2,029 clinic visits. The total attenders were an increase of 43 on the previous year.

In the ante-natal care of mothers, examination of urine is made every three weeks in the last three months. 41 such examinations were made in all.

The conditions dealt with amongst the infants were as follows :—

					Poole.	Branksome
Developmental	..	..	..	..	63	10
Circulatory	..	..	..	..	9	5
Respiratory	..	..	..	..	29	12
Alimentary	..	..	..	..	106	61
Genito-Urinary	..	..	..	..	9	3
Ears	..	..	..	..	7	10
Mental	..	..	..	..	6	5
Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	15	7
Skin	..	..	..	..	61	53
Eyes	..	..	..	..	23	12
Glandular	..	..	..	..	19	10
Infectious	..	..	..	..	12	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	3	2
In Good Health	..	..	..	..	56	19
					418	210
					628	

(3) *Issues of Milk and Dried Milk.* In certain cases and under close supervision, dried milk is sold at cost price for use of infants where for definite reasons the mother's milk is not available, or where seasonal conditions render ordinary cow's milk undesirable. This part of the Scheme is self-supporting, but no profit accrues. 26 mothers benefited by this arrangement.

Cow's milk at reduced rates, or free issues of cow's milk, are allowed—in all cases to the amount of one pint per individual per day—where the household income does not exceed a sliding scale approved of by the Ministry of Health. It has been granted usually in four-weekly periods, and renewable, in 93 cases, as against 154, 182 and 241 in previous years.

In 18 cases the issues commenced with those expecting to become mothers within three months, and about 40 mothers nursing their infants whose breast milk showed signs of insufficiency.

In 35 cases the milk was continued for the direct benefit of the infant, where for an ascertained reason the mother's milk was not available or suitable.

In 14 cases the issue was carried into the second year, where home conditions were handicapping the child.

(4) *Hospital Service for Maternity and its Complications.* Accommodation is provided at Cornelia General Hospital and at the Borough Isolation Hospital (for Puerperal cases).

In 1924, 19 cases were admitted, as compared with 21 in 1923. There were no maternal deaths. 10 of these were cases of emergency or anticipated complication.

Under this part of the Scheme, £67 9s. 0d. was recovered from the patients during the year, an average of £3 11s. 0d. Particulars are to be found on opposite page.

(5) *Hospital Treatment under Child Welfare Scheme.* Nine infants and young children have received attention as in-patients, 7 at Cornelia Hospital and two at the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Contributions from parents amounted to 7s. 6d. Details are to be found on opposite page.

(6) *Boarded-out Children.* Supervision of these is carried out by this Department, by arrangement with the Board of Guardians. The Health Visitors, in their capacity as Infant Care Protection Officers have had supervision, under the Medical Officer, of 65 boarded-out children. 377 visits have been paid to these. 53 were found to be progressing well under healthy conditions, 11 were in moderate condition, and one died.

MATERNITY.

Particulars of Cases admitted to Cornelia and Borough Isolation Hospitals.

No. of Cases.	Nature of Case.	No. of Deliveries.	Deaths.				Abortions.
			Maternal	Infantile, M.	Infantile, F.	Stillbirths, M.	
9	Accommodation	9	—	—	—	—	—
1	Debility and Pre-tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	Slight Contracted Pelvis	4	—	—	—	—	—
2	Caesarean Section	2	—	—	—	—	—
2	Albuminuric	2	—	—	—	—	—
1	Toxaemia	2	—	1	—	—	1
	Antepartum Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—
19		18	—	1	—	—	1

CHILD WELFARE.

Particulars of Cases treated at Cornelia and Borough Isolation Hospitals.

Provisional Diagnosis.	Discharged.				Remain- ing in Hospital.	Died.	Total.
	In Good Health.	Impr'v'd.	No Im- provement				
Marasmus	1	1	1		—	1	4
Ophthalmia	2	—	—		—	—	2
Corneal Ulcer	1	—	—		—	—	1
Premature Birth	—	2	—		—	—	2
Total	4	3	1		—	1	9

SWANAGE RED CROSS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Through the agency of the Local Honorary Representative—Miss Budge—seven infants under 1 year, one “toddler,” and eight school children were admitted to this Hospital during the year.

VOLUNTARY WORK.

(1) *The Borough of Poole Maternity and Child Welfare Association.* The workers of this Association, which is subsidised by the Borough, and is under the guidance of the Medical Officer and the Health Visitors, continue to give most valuable support to the aims of the Municipal Scheme.

Drs. Hutton, Fiske, Peake, Nicol and Dorothy Fenwick have held during the year 111 medical consultation clinics, at which 2,916 attendances were made by those of the 360 infants and young children requiring advice. 325 mothers made 5,495 attendances at the 5 Centres, where 98 Health Lectures were given, amongst the other activities of the Association. In the “Toddlers’” Nursery there were 5,271 attendances. The Superintendent paid 1,536 visits to homes.

(2) *Massage and Orthopaedics.* Miss Van Goethem continued her voluntary services at a small Centre rented by herself in Parkstone, and with the co-operation of the Medical Officer has given the benefits of her training and experience to such children from the Council Clinics and Voluntary Centres as he considers may benefit by this form of treatment.

Up to September, when the Centre was temporarily closed during Miss Van Goethem’s absence, 17 children had been receiving suitable attention, in this way, attending thrice weekly.

(3) *Unmarried Mothers.* A Home for girls awaiting confinement, and for unmarried mothers with their infants, with 4 beds and 4 cots, is maintained by voluntary help at Oak Tree Lodge, Pottery Road, Parkstone.

7 Borough cases had the benefit of this supervision during 1924.

(4) *Illegitimate Infants.* “Fairholme,” Commercial Road, Parkstone, is a Home for 23 infants, receiving an annual grant from Government funds, and subject to the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year 20 infants connected with the Borough were maintained in this Institution, the mothers paying for their upkeep while at work.

OPHTHALMIA OF THE NEW-BORN.

The reduction in the incidence of this damaging infection continues. From 1921 the numbers have fallen from 21, to 9 and 5, and in 1924 to 4 cases, all of which were effectively treated—two of them at the Borough Isolation Hospital—with no result in damage to the sight.

Treated.		Result.		
At Home.	In Hospital	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.
2	—	2	—	—
—	2	2	—	—
2	2	4	—	—

HEALTH WEEK AND BABY WEEK.

As Health Week is held in the Autumn, and the period is not altogether suitable for outdoor demonstration, one Saturday in July was devoted to this campaign for an outdoor "Field Day," Health Week proper being reserved for propaganda work at the Centres.

The activities of Health Week are described in the Public Health Section of this Report.

Part IV.

School Medical Service.

PREFACE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the School Medical Service of the Borough for the year 1924.

The year 1923 was from the point of view of general health an exceptionally favourable one throughout the country. It was not to be expected that records made in that year would be maintained without strenuous effort.

In spite, however, of the prevalence of Chicken Pox and German Measles in the spring of 1924 and of Mumps in the autumn, the percentage of attendance throughout the year has been 89.6, which is slightly behind last year's record figure of 91 per cent.

To all who have assisted in the work, whether in Committee, in the Schools, in Clinic or in Office, I again tender my thanks.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. MAULE HORNE.

February, 1925.

School Medical Officer

PRELIMINARY.

There are in the Borough fifteen Elementary Schools, with a total of 34 Departments. The accommodation is for 6,553 children, and there were 6,116 names on the Registers at the end of the year, as compared with 6,217 in 1923.

The fact that the School Medical Officer is at the same time Medical Officer of Health, in charge of the Borough's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, admits of a unification of control, a continuity of effort, and a possibility of "following up," which becomes more difficult of achievement in a community of larger numbers.

A School Medical Service is firstly preventive, secondly advisory and thirdly curative. In its preventive aspect, its function is to keep healthy school children well, and to safeguard them where possible from unhealthy contact. In its advisory aspect, its function is to detect incipient or unknown ill-health in the school child, and to direct it to its proper curative guide, the family doctor. The curative aspect takes shape in two forms—(a) to deal with such minor ailments as do not in themselves demand a doctor's services, but which, if left uncontrolled, may ultimately become more serious, to the detriment of educational progress, and (b) to organise a scheme of treatment for crippling defects of a more specialised nature, which, though requiring expenditure prohibitive in many individual cases, yet when so organised can be economically brought within reach of all whose health would benefit by its application.

As being special in nature, the defects require specialised treatment, hence the co-operation in the Scheme of the services of the local specialists in each sphere — the Eye, the Nose and Throat, the X-Ray and the Dental Specialist.

To carry the service into effect in as complete a manner as possible, the work is sub-divided, into:—

- (1) Routine and Special Inspections by the School Medical Officer, the School Nurse and clerical assistance.
- (2) Class-by-class Inspections by School Nurses.
- (3) Clinics for advice and treatment.
- (4) Following up.

Medical Inspections. To systematise this work, all children at entrance and at fixed age periods in their curriculum are thoroughly examined. Parents are in all cases invited to be present. Children who are found to have some definite defect or defects are

scheduled as "specials" for re-examination every three months, unless in the meantime the defects which can be so corrected have been attended to either by the parents' arrangements with the family doctor, or by means of the School Clinic system in operation.

These medical inspections apply at present to Elementary Schools only.

Class-by-Class Inspections. The School Nurses visit Schools periodically for the purpose of making rapid surveys of general scope, such as personal cleanliness, to detect undesirable, contagious, or possibly infectious conditions, and to act generally in co-operation with the School staff in preserving the general health tone of the Schools.

Clinics. Facilities for advice and treatment are provided as follows:—

- (a) *Minor Ailment Clinics.* Poole, Council Buildings. Each School day at 9.30 a.m.

Branksome Council Buildings. Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m. Every child sent to the Clinic by General Practitioner, by School Head, by School Attendance Officer, or by Parent, is seen by the School Medical Officer, who determines whether each is a suitable case for Clinic treatment, and if so, arranges for treatment accordingly. If the defect is of a special nature calling for the services of a specialist, the child in course receives attention at one of the following operative Clinics:—

- (b) *Dental Clinic.* Poole Council Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 2 p.m.
- (c) *Eye Clinic.* Cornelia Hospital, each Tuesday and Friday morning at 10.45 a.m.
- (d) *Nose and Throat Clinic.* Cornelia Hospital, each Thursday morning at 11 a.m.
- (e) *X-Ray Clinic for Treatment of Ringworm.* Cornelia Hospital, each Monday afternoon at 4.30 p.m.

For the abnormal child—the dull and backward, the deaf, the blind or partially blind, the cripple and the mentally defective—the aim is to arrange in suitable cases for admission to a special class, school or institution, where the child's disability may present the minimum of disadvantage to himself and those around him, and offer the best chance of progress.

Following-up. This is one of the most important and necessary parts of the work.

At the periodical medical inspection in School, certain children, whom for a special reason it is desirable to see again, are distinguished as "specials." These re-appear at the next three-monthly inspection. The reason may be that the mother has expressed her desire to have the teeth, eyes, throat or other defect which has been pointed out to her attended to her under own arrangements, or the defect seen may give indication of being of a temporary nature. Or again, the condition may be one that a few visits and advice from the School Nurse can rectify.

Unaccountable absences from School are followed up by the School Attendance Officers. Many of these absentees are subsequently referred to the Clinics.

GENERAL REVIEW OF SCHOOL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

During the year 598 Entrants, 505 children of the age of 8 (Intermediates), and 547 children of the age of 12 (Leavers) were examined by the School Medical Officer—a total of 1,650, as compared with 1,357 in 1923.

In addition, 3,287 special School and Clinic inspections were made, with 10,209 subsequent re-inspections—a total of 13,496 as compared with 16,468 in the previous year.

630 children were also overhauled for a "clear" certificate on the occasion of the visit to Wembley of Elementary Scholars.

Apart from this, the School Nurses paid 314 "Rapid Inspection" visits to Schools, covering in these inspections 41,496 children, and passing on to the Clinics for necessary advice or treatment 572 of the children seen.

284 visits were made to the homes of School children in connection with the occurrence of infectious diseases.

In the work of "following-up," visits to the home were made as follows:—

For Uncleanliness	156
Diseases of Skin	68
Diseases of Eye	23
Diseases of Ear	23
Diseases of Nose and Throat	79
Dental Defects	14
Throat and Chest	49
Alimentary System	39
Injuries	21
Mental Defects and Epileptics	9
Other Conditions	23

Clothing and Footwear. Of 1,650 children examined, 5 were found definitely unsatisfactory in this respect.

Nutrition. 37 of the 1,650 could be described as below par to such an extent as to render the way easy for permanent or chronic ill-health.

The proportion has remained constant for some years.

Uncleanliness. 92 of the 1,650 children were found to have nits of the head-louse in their hair. 164 had prominent marks of the bites of fleas, and 8 were infected with the body louse. In many of these both conditions were present. This leaves much to be desired, and it is to be hoped that as the young generation grows up education in personal cleanliness will help to remove this stigma.

Teeth. The figures given below are the results of the School Medical Officer's inspection, not of the Dental Specialists', and are given to show the general trend of the results.

Percentage with	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
All teeth sound	36.0	39.5	44.5	42.1	38.8
1—3 defective	51.0	40.5	35.3	38.8	39.0
4 or more defective	13.0	20.0	20.2	19.1	22.2

The round 20 per cent. at the bottom of the scale are to a great extent "irreconcilables," who are likely to remain in spite of advice and teaching.

Apart from these irreconcilable objectors, inspection shows that even by the age of five years the temporary teeth have been the victims of injudicious training and diet to such an extent as seriously to interfere with successful effort on the part of the Dentists to preserve them.

Education of the parent in the sphere of child welfare has not up to the present penetrated sufficiently with regard to suitable diet for and care of the milk teeth.

The following figures for the year show both the high ratio of decay in the young children and the desirable results of the Dental Scheme in the older scholars.

	Entrants	Intermediates.	Leavers.	Total.
Examined	597	505	547	1650
Teeth sound	185	150	305	640
1—3 decayed	202	227	216	645
4 or more decayed	211	128	26	365

Skin. No instances of Ringworm, Scabies or Impetigo were found. Only 5 minor skin defects were detected. This is a marked advance, as all the conditions mentioned have been discovered in previous years.

Eyes. 185 of the 1,650 children examined had defective vision, while 5 had squint.

The proportion is lower than the previous year, and improves gradually from year to year.

Ears. Nine of the children examined had some degree of deafness, but not to a degree to hamper their progress in an ordinary school.

A history of intermittent Otorrhoea was found in 15.

Nose and Throat. 372 of the 1,650 children showed unhealthy Tonsils, and in 3 cases definite adenoid growths also existed.

It is a noticeable feature that, where the derangement of the tonsils was not due to a temporary cold or sore throat, the more aggravated and chronic enlargement in most cases coincided with a mouthful of bad teeth.

Enlarged Glands in the Neck. 157 children out of 1,650 were found on examination to have glands which were then or had lately been reacting to some unhealthy condition of scalp, ears, throat or teeth. The percentage affected is falling, but is relatively high at the 8 year age.

Defective Speech. 11 cases of stammering, of mild degree, were found.

Heart and Circulation. 5 children suffered from organic Heart Disease, while a further 18 showed a functional derangement.

25 had a noticeable degree of Anaemia.

Lungs. 35 of the 1,650 children were subject to recurrent Bronchitis. One was found to be definitely Tubercular, while a further 19 could be described as "pretubercular" and suitable for an Open-Air school. There were three instances of tubercular glands in the neck.

Nervous System. One case of mild Epilepsy and 3 of Chorea were examined.

Deformities. Among the 1,650 children, 9 suffered from a slight form of Rickets, and 6 from Spinal Curvature.

Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland. At the request of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, special observation was made on children giving indications of abnormality in this respect at the age of 12.

To give some criterion as to degree of prominence, 1° was fixed upon to represent a slight prominence over the site of either lobe or of the isthmus, which just catches the eye when the chin and throat are seen in the ordinary erect position of the body without strain or deflection of the neck or shoulders. 20° represented a marked hypertrophy of the whole gland, increasing the diameter of the neck by about 2 inches above the normal.

Total number of Children examined—547.

Total Number of Examinés showing Enlargement of the Thyroid to the extent of:—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1°	14	4	18
2°	4	11	15
3°	4	8	12
4°	1	3	4
5°	1	3	4
6°	1	1	2
7°	—	2	2
9°	—	1	1
20°	—	1	1
Total	25	34	59

Vaccination. Efficient vaccination is taken as being achieved by 3 or more marks. In 1924,

of 598 children under 8, 14.3 per cent. were found efficiently vaccinated, 80.4 per cent. entirely unvaccinated;

of 505 children of 8-9, 11.8 per cent. were found efficiently vaccinated, 79.8 per cent. entirely unvaccinated.;

of 547 children of 12 years, 18.3 per cent. were found efficiently vaccinated, 75.3 per cent. entirely unvaccinated.

Attendance of Parents. The parents of all children are requested to attend at the Inspections, so that in case of abnormal conditions an accurate history of the defect can be ascertained, and suitable advice be given.

Interest taken by the parents in this work for the maintenance of the health of childhood increases from year to year, especially at the first examination.

Percentage of Attendance of Parent or Guardian.

	1921	1922	1923	1924
Entrants	41.0	56.0	58.6	67.5
Intermediates	19.7	39.0	42.6	36.0
Leavers	10.4	19.0	21.7	20.0

MINOR TREATMENT AND OPERATIVE CLINICS.

Uncleanliness of Head, in the form of Nits or Vermin, was dealt with in 183 children. In many the condition showed great neglect. 104 of these children had to be excluded from School, with consequent loss of grant. This is undesirable and avoidable.

Two Sacker Combs are kept in the Clinics, and were lent out to 37 suitable cases.

Skin Conditions. Ringworm of the Hair was detected in 20 cases, as compared with 28 in 1923 and 75 in the previous year. One of these was subjected to X-Ray treatment at Cornelia Hospital. All the others proved amenable to Clinic treatment.

Ringworm of the Body shows a similar reduction, there being 32 cases, as against 44 and 54 respectively.

Scabies or Itch has likewise diminished, appearing in 22 children, compared with 40 and 66.

Impetigo and Septic Bruises and Sores numbered 520 cases, a considerable reduction from the 839 of 1923. The zeal of the School staffs in making use of the Clinic while the condition is still trivial is much appreciated by the Department, and is to be encouraged.

Nose and Throat. 109 children with unhealthy Tonsils and Adenoid growths were dealt with through the School Clinics. These include cases referred from the School Medical Inspections.

50 of these received operative treatment at Cornelia Hospital under the Borough Scheme, compared with 60 in 1923.

Defective Teeth. 145 children voluntarily attended the Minor Ailments Clinic for dental treatment, on account of the condition of their teeth. This is continued testimony to the popularity of the Clinic for a usually distasteful proceeding.

The Dental Surgeons inspected at the Schools 3,209 children, of whom 2,131 were ascertained to require treatment. Altogether 2,276 children were referred to the Dental Clinic, and 637 actually attended and received treatment, 28 per cent. of the whole.

There is not included in these figures a proportion of children whose parents, on the information and advice gained by the inspections, obtained dental treatment otherwise than through the School Dental Clinic.

Analysis of the ages of children inspected by the Dental Officers and the proportion requiring treatment is given below.

Ages.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13—14	Total
Inspected	265	329	598	564	513	477	384	79	3209
Referred for treatment	188	226	458	384	337	287	209	51	2131
Percentage requiring treatment	71.0	68.7	76.6	68.1	65.7	60.2	52.1	64.6	—
Percentage in 1923	93.7	83.2	73.5	68.9	62.5	57.4	48.5	—	—

On the question of the amount of "conservative" treatment desirable in young children, there is some difference of opinion amongst practising Dentists as to the degree of extraction work at different ages which will ultimately give the best results in the conservation of the *permanent* teeth.

In order to meet the criticism of the Board of Education as to the amount of extraction work in excess of "conservative" treatment, proposals have been submitted for approval for the ensuing year, with the purpose of giving effect to the Board's recommendations. These proposals include in the scheme children of 5 years of age.

Visual Defects. The number of children referred to the Refraction Clinic at Cornelia Hospital from all sources was 378.

A further 363 children who had in previous years been provided with glasses were notified to attend for a re-test, and 192 actually attended for re-examination of their sight.

Of the above, spectacles were prescribed for 230, of whom 146 took advantage of the Borough Scheme to obtain glasses or new glasses—a proportion of 63.5 per cent.; as compared with 72.2 per cent. in 1923.

After provision of spectacles, parents are advised to bring the child to the School Clinic, so that the fit and suitability of the glasses may be confirmed.

Chest Conditions. Three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were kept under observation in conjunction with the Tuberculosis Officers under the County Scheme.

39 cases of "Pre-tubercular" type were also taken under supervision. For these, and for another 126 already classed as suitable, the provision of an Open-Air School would mean a better chance of improvement, both in health and in education.

18 subjects of Bronchitis were also dealt with.

Abnormal Children. Table III. gives particulars of all exceptional children of School age. I am glad to be able to record that a Scheme is now receiving your attention which will include, so far as is found possible under local conditions, consideration of the provision of "Special" Classes for the merely dull and backward—victims mostly of constitutional defects—and for the higher grades of feeble-minded children, and an Open-Air School for the physically hampered child.

Irregular Attendances. Under the School Attendance byelaws, 97 appearances were made before the magistrates to account for delinquency. One boy was sent to an Industrial School, fines were inflicted in 66 cases, and 31 cases were dismissed. Some unsatisfactory cases are included more than once in these figures.

Part-time Employment. 94 certificates under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Education Act, 1918, have been issued to children over 12 years.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Attendance. For the past five years, the average School attendance has been

1920	..	..	..	88.4%
1921	..	..	..	89.9%
1922	..	..	..	88.1%
1923	..	..	..	91.0%
1924	..	..	..	89.6%

The factors mainly responsible for the reduced percentage in 1924 were an epidemic form of "sore throat," German Measles and Chickenpox in the Spring, and Mumps in the Autumn. As a preventive measure, three Infant Schools were temporarily closed in April.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria among School children has again been slight. While not up to the record of the previous year, only 35 cases of mild Scarlet Fever and 22 cases of Diphtheria have occurred among the population of the Borough.

Minor Ailments. The remarks made in previous years hold equally well for the present Report, that with regard to defects dependent to a considerable extent on conditions governing daily life (or habit of life), e.g., obsolete housing, lack of sufficient fresh air, insufficiency of water, food of doubtful nutritive value, the result is "no change." Such conditions are Malnutrition, Uncleanliness of Head and Skin, Unhealthy Ears, Noses and Throats with their associated glands.

On the other hand, conditions which can be more effectually modified by means of practical Clinic work—such as defective teeth, abnormal eyesight, contagious skin affections, e.g., Impetigo, Scabies, Ringworm—show again a marked improvement.

Abnormal Children. There are about 300 children differing from the normal in some respect, but attending the ordinary Elementary Schools—about 1 in every 20 children—who impede the normal progress of their classes, both educationally and from the grant-earning point of view. For these the Open-Air School, the Special Class, or the Special School are required. It is a matter of experience that the physically backward child who gives a 30% attendance at an ordinary class will give a 90% attendance at an Open-Air School.

School Buildings and Accommodation. Some of the older Schools in the Borough have long been recognised to fail in many of the essentials of School Hygiene as now understood.

Classes of unwieldy numbers, and two or more classes in one room not originally constituted for School purposes, cause a condition of nervous tension in both teaching staff and scholar. Noises and distractions result in a tendency to “wander.” Greater disciplinary constraint is required without any gain in educational result.

New proposals regarding Elementary School provision which are now engaging your attention will be affected by revised standards in this respect. Classrooms will not be approved which propose to seat more than 50 scholars, on a basis of 10 square feet of floor space per child (for infants 9 square feet). For children 11 years old or more, the majority of classrooms may not be planned for more than 40 places.

Treatment Charges. The scheme of charges for Clinic treatment based on a scale of income and approved by the Board of Education has now been in operation for a year.

Experience has shown that the chief branch of Clinic work to suffer from the imposition of a charge has been that for the care of the teeth. The mere mention of a charge has been in some cases sufficient to cause the rest of the conditions to be left unread, and the Clinic notice to be neglected, although further reading might have shown that a contribution was not expected.

The scale approved was as follows:—

Conditions as to Free Treatment and Payments. Treatment at the Clinics is provided FREE for families where the weekly income from all sources is below the following figures :—

	No. of Children under 16 years.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Where both Parents or Guardians are alive	£1 10s	£2	£2 10s	£3	£3 10s	£4	£4 10s
Where one Parent or Guardian only is alive	£1 5s	£1 15s	£2 5s	£2 15s	£3 5s	£3 15s	£4 5s

For families where the total weekly income is above these amounts, the following CHARGES per child are made, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

1. *Minor Ailments.* Free for first fortnight. Thereafter 1/- for three months' treatment.

2. *Provision of spectacles.* Half cost of spectacles.

3. *Dental Treatment.* Sixpence per attendance, or 1/- for two or more necessary attendances.

4. *Tonsils and Adenoid Treatment.* Tonsils alone, 5/-, Combined treatment, 7/6.

5. *X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm.* 5/-.

The amount received in reduction of the gross cost of the School Medical Service during the year has been :—

	£	s.	d.
Minor Ailments		1	0
Dental treatment	8	12	0
Provision of Spectacles	19	9	6
Nose and Throat Treatment	5	2	6
X-Ray treatment of Ringworm ..		5	0
	£33	10	0

LIST OF TABLES.

1. Number of Children Inspected.
2. A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.
B.—Number of Individual Children found to require Treatment.
3. Numerical Return of Exceptional Children.
4. Group 1. Minor Ailments.
Group 2. Defective Vision and Squint.
Group 3. Defects of Nose and Throat.
Group 4. Dental Defects.
Group 5. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.
5. Record of Work at Minor Ailment Treatment Centres.
6. Statistics of Attendance, etc.

TABLE I.
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections.

Entrants	598
Intermediates	505
Leavers	547
Total	1650

Number of other Routine Inspections Nil.

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	3287
Number of Re-inspections	10209
Total	13496

TABLE II.

A. Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1924.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requir- ing treat- ment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but <i>not</i> re- quiring treatment.	Requir- ing ment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> re- quiring treat- Treatment.
SKIN	Malnutrition				37	—	4	—
	Uncleanliness (See Table IV., Group V.)				—	—	—	—
	Ringworm :							
	Scalp				—	—	20	—
	Body				—	—	32	—
	Scabies				—	—	22	—
	Impetigo				—	—	520	—
EYE	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)				5	—	560	—
	Blepharitis				10	—	83	—
	Conjunctivitis				2	—	17	—
	Keratitis				—	—	2	—
	Corneal Opacities				—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding squint)				185	—	92	—
	Squint				5	—	5	—
EAR	Other Conditions				4	—	5	—
	Defective Hearing				9	—	3	—
	Otitis Media				15	—	59	—
	Other Ear Diseases				—	—	7	—
NOSE AND THROAT	Enlarged Tonsils only				372	—	42	—
	Adenoids only				3	—	2	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids				—	—	15	—
	Other Conditions				—	15	201	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				157	—	83	—
	Defective Speech				11	—	1	—
	Teeth—Dental Diseases				365	645	145	—
	(See Table IV., Group IV.)							
LUNGS	Heart Disease :							
	Organic				—	5	—	—
	Functional				—	18	—	—
	Anaemia				25	—	21	—
TUBER- CULOSIS	Bronchitis				35	—	18	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Disesaes				—	4	—	2
	Pulmonary :							
	Definite				1	—	3	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Suspected				19	—	39	—
	Non-Pulmonary :							
	Glands				3	—	6	—
	Spine				—	—	—	—
DEFORMI- TIES	Hip				—	—	4	—
	Other Bones and Joints				—	—	1	—
	Skin				—	—	—	—
	Other Forms				—	—	6	—
Other Defects and Diseases	Epilepsy				—	1	—	3
	Chorea				3	—	4	—
	Other Conditions				—	20	—	—
	Rickets				—	9	—	1
Other Defects and Diseases	Spinal Curvature				6	—	—	—
	Other Forms				—	27	—	—
	Other Defects and Diseases				—	75	1011	9

TABLE II.

B. Number of INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN Found at ROUTINE Medical Inspection to Require Treatment
(Excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	Number of Children.		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to require Treatment.	
Code Groups :—			
Entrants	598	266	44.48
Intermediates	505	343	67.92
Leavers	547	298	54.48
Total (Code Groups)	1650	907	54.97
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

[illegible]

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TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

		Boys.	Gnls.	Total	
BLIND (including partially blind.)	1 Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	1 — — —	2 — — —	3 — — —
	2 Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— — — 1	— 3 — 1	— 3 — 2
	1 Suitable for training in a School or class for the totally deaf or dumb and dumb	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	1 — — 1	— — — 1	1 — — 2
	2 Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially Deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or classes for the Deaf .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— 1 — —	— — — —	— 1 — —
DEAF (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)					
MENTALLY DEFECTIVE	Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority)	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— 17 1 7	— 28 — 1	— 45 1 8
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feeble-minded .. Imbeciles .. Idiot ..	— — —	1 — —	1 — —
EPILEPTICS	Suffering from severe epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics .. In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools .. Attending Public Elementary Schools .. At no School or Institution ..	— — — 3	— — — 1	— — — 4
	Suffering from epilepsy which is not severe	Attending Public Elementary Schools .. At no School or Institution ..	2 —	1 —	3 —
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE	Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .. At Certified Day Open Air Schools .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— — — 1 — —	— — — — — —	— — — 1 — —
	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent tuberculosis, malnutrition, debility, anaemia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open Air Schools .. At Certified Day Open Air Schools .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— — 76 — —	— — 69 — —	— — 145 — —
	Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At Other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— 3 — —	— 2 — —	— 5 — —
	Crippled Children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g children suffering from paralysis, etc. and including those with severe heart disease	At Certified Hospital Schools .. At Certified Residential Cripple Schools .. At Certified Day Cripple Schools .. At Public Elementary Schools .. At other Institutions .. At no School or Institution ..	— — — 4 — 1	— — — 4 — 1	— — — 8 — 2

1870	1871	1872	1873
1874	1875	1876	1877
1878	1879	1880	1881
<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>
<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>	<p>1870</p> <p>1871</p> <p>1872</p> <p>1873</p> <p>1874</p> <p>1875</p> <p>1876</p> <p>1877</p> <p>1878</p> <p>1879</p> <p>1880</p> <p>1881</p>

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated During the Year Ended 31st December, 1924.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V).

Disease or Defect. (1)	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
SKIN :—			
Ringworm-Scalp	20	—	20
Ringworm-Body	32	—	32
Scabies	22	—	22
Impetigo	248	—	248
Other Skin disease	182	—	182
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	—	—	—
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	107	—	107
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	69	—	69
MISCELLANEOUS (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	1512	—	1512
Total	2192	—	2192

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as

Minor Ailments—Group I.)

Defect or Disease. (1)	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme (2)	Submitted to refraction by pri- vate practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (3)	Otherwise. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes .. (excluding those recorded in Group I)	356 22	— —	— —
Total	378	—	—

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 230

(b) Otherwise —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme 146

(b) Otherwise —

GROUP P III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Number of Defects.			
Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of Treatment.	
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital (1)	By Private Prac- titioner or Hos- pital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Total. (3)	Total number treated (5)
50	—	50	109

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl a) is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants and algae. It is a green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue-violet and red-orange regions of the visible spectrum.

2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl b) is an accessory pigment found in green plants and green algae. It is a yellow-green pigment that absorbs light energy in the blue and orange-red regions of the visible spectrum.

3. *Carotenoids* are a group of pigments that include carotenes and xanthophylls. They are responsible for the yellow, orange, and red colors seen in autumn foliage. Carotenoids absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum.

4. *Xanthophylls* are a type of carotenoid that are responsible for the yellow color seen in autumn foliage. They absorb light energy in the blue and green regions of the visible spectrum.

5. *Anthocyanins* are water-soluble pigments that are responsible for the red, purple, and blue colors seen in autumn foliage. They are not involved in photosynthesis but are produced by plants in response to environmental factors such as temperature and light.

GROUP IV.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1) Number of Children who were :—	(2) Hours devoted to :—
(a) Inspected by the Dentist :	
Aged :	Inspection 84½
5—Nil	Treatment 267½
6—265	} Total—352
7—329	
8—598	(3) Attendances made by children for treatment,
9—564	—1070
10—513	
11—477	(4) Fillings :—
12—384	Permanent Teeth } Total 140
13— 79	Temporary Teeth
14—Nil	
Total—3209	(5) Extractions :—
	Permanent Teeth 289
	Temporary Teeth 1451
	} Total—1740
Specials— 145	(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for
	extractions—133 N ₂ O
Grand Total 3354	(7) Other operations :—
	Permanent Teeth } Total 1 Scaling
(b) Found to require treatment 2276	Temporary Teeth
(c) Actually treated 637	
(d) Re-treated during the year as the result	
of periodical examination — Nil	

GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses—	21
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses—	41,496.
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean—183.	
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority—	37
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921—	Nil
	(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws—	1.

GROUP 1A - SHORT & BRIGHT

Category	Item	Value
1. Short & Bright	1. Short & Bright	1. Short & Bright
2. Short & Bright	2. Short & Bright	2. Short & Bright
3. Short & Bright	3. Short & Bright	3. Short & Bright
4. Short & Bright	4. Short & Bright	4. Short & Bright
5. Short & Bright	5. Short & Bright	5. Short & Bright
6. Short & Bright	6. Short & Bright	6. Short & Bright
7. Short & Bright	7. Short & Bright	7. Short & Bright
8. Short & Bright	8. Short & Bright	8. Short & Bright
9. Short & Bright	9. Short & Bright	9. Short & Bright
10. Short & Bright	10. Short & Bright	10. Short & Bright

GROUP 1B - SHORT & BRIGHT

1. Short & Bright	1. Short & Bright	1. Short & Bright
2. Short & Bright	2. Short & Bright	2. Short & Bright
3. Short & Bright	3. Short & Bright	3. Short & Bright
4. Short & Bright	4. Short & Bright	4. Short & Bright
5. Short & Bright	5. Short & Bright	5. Short & Bright
6. Short & Bright	6. Short & Bright	6. Short & Bright
7. Short & Bright	7. Short & Bright	7. Short & Bright
8. Short & Bright	8. Short & Bright	8. Short & Bright
9. Short & Bright	9. Short & Bright	9. Short & Bright
10. Short & Bright	10. Short & Bright	10. Short & Bright

TABLE V.

Record of Work at Poole and Branksome Minor Ailment Treatment Centres.

Defect or Disease.						POOLE.		BRANKSOME.		TOTAL.	
						No. of Children	No. of Consultations.	No. of Children	No. of Consultations.	No. of Children	No. of Consultations.
SKIN	Malnutrition					2	4	—	—	2	4
	Uncleanliness—Head					125	267	58	156	183	423
	Body					8	25	4	13	12	38
	Ringworm :—Head					13	50	7	23	20	73
	Body					26	104	6	35	32	139
	Scabies					8	52	14	62	22	114
	Impetigo					84	1310	164	1099	248	2409
	Septic Sores					160	1084	112	445	272	1529
	Injuries					211	1538	167	690	378	2228
	Other Skin Diseases (non-Tubercular)					100	571	82	279	182	850
EYES	Blepharitis					32	156	51	204	83	360
	Conjunctivitis					6	14	11	45	17	59
	Keratitis					1	3	1	3	2	6
	Corneal Opacities					—	—	—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision					45	74	47	56	92	130
	Squint					4	9	1	2	5	11
EAR	Other Conditions					3	24	2	5	5	29
	Defective Hearing					1	11	2	19	3	30
	Otitis Media					38	155	21	79	59	234
	Other Ear Diseases					6	14	1	5	7	19
NOSE AND THROAT	Enlarged Tonsils					18	59	24	56	42	115
	Adenoids					1	2	1	2	2	4
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids					8	40	7	12	15	52
	Sore Throat					101	276	100	273	201	549
HEART AND CIRCULATION	Swabs taken in Clinics					80	—	53	—	133	—
	Adenitis					33	141	50	190	83	331
	Defective Teeth					95	174	50	89	145	263
	Defective Speech					1	3	—	—	1	3
	Heart Disease—Organic					—	—	—	—	—	—
	—Functional					—	—	—	—	—	—
LUNGS	Anaemia					8	18	13	18	21	36
	Bronchitis					5	13	13	28	18	41
	Other non-Tubercular Diseases					1	1	1	5	2	6
	Pulmonary—Definite					3	6	—	—	3	6
TUBERCULOSIS	—Suspected					19	28	20	84	39	112
	Non-Pulmonary—Glands					4	10	2	5	6	15
	Hip					4	6	—	—	4	6
	Other Bones and Joints					—	—	1	1	1	1
	Other Forms					6	10	—	—	6	10
NERVOUS SYSTEM	Epilepsy					2	2	1	1	3	3
	Chorea					2	3	2	3	4	6
DEFORMITIES	Rickets					1	2	—	—	1	2
	Spinal Curvature					—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms					—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Infectious Diseases						129	317	305	817	434	1134
Mentally Defective Children						8	10	1	1	9	11
Slight Goitre						9	48	11	54	20	102
Advice and Various						243	1098	314	1258	557	2356
Total						1654	7732	1720	6117	3374	13489

School.	Accommodation	Average Attendance.	No. on Register at end of year.
Hamworthy	401	266	308
St. James'	243	214	254
"	120	129	156
St. Mary's R.C.	101	93	101
St. Paul's	190	108	136
National	283	225	232
South Road	290	286	306
"	290	276	312
Lagland Street	249	217	256
Longfleet	240	162	165
"	153	142	147
"	170	133	170
Oakdale	230	192	248
St. Peter's	213	145	146
"	149	141	153
"	140	100	128
B'some Heath	230	228	234
"	258	215	243
"	190	147	180
Courthill	400	374	379
"	250	158	190
Martin Road	320	234	255
Heatherlands	312	310	307
"	300	277	296
"	300	221	270
St. Aldhelm's	232	214	227
"	201	191	202
"	218	101	115

